

CONDENSED NEWS For Busy Readers.

Snow and colder in eastern portion today; fair tomorrow. Silver 47¢; lead 4¢; copper a shade lower. Standard at \$11.63¢. Lake \$12.35¢. New York stock market continues dull and professional but improved in tone yesterday; money on call steady at 3½ 4½ per cent. Chicago grain and provisions strong.

LOCAL NEWS.

Bachelors' ball takes place tonight at Temple theater. North End W. C. T. U. will hold a rummage sale in the Alamo sample rooms beginning this morning. Assuredly meeting of the Assurance Savings and Loan association showed the association to be in excellent condition.

Elks club will meet this evening. Cornerstone of the new Elks club house laid yesterday with impressive ceremonies.

Appeal bond in case of Scott versus D. R. G. R. R. was filed yesterday; it is \$500.

Leading article in the Fine Arts Journal for the month of January is devoted to William Bancroft of this city.

Art and Literature department of the Woman's club held enthusiastic meeting yesterday.

STATE NEWS.

Judge Steds denied injunction restraining the Short Line from constructing a street railway in Cripple Creek, and it is believed that work will be pushed at once.

General Superintendent Gould of the Missouri Pacific is in Pueblo inspecting the property of the company with a view to important improvements.

Volunteer fire department has been organized in Minnequa.

Unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the safe in the office of the Pueblo Gas Company.

It is believed that a new militia company will soon be organized in Victor to take the place of Company D, Second regiment, which has been mustered out.

Plowence Electric Street Railway company has recorded for \$2,700,000; the purpose is to build 125 miles of electric lines to connect cities and towns in the Arkansas valley.

Dr. H. A. Lemen, a well-known physician of Denver, died last night; he was a brother of Dr. L. E. Lemen, formerly city health commissioner.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The house committee on banking and currency favorably reported a resolution offered by Representative Sulzer calling on the secretary of the treasury for information regarding United States deposits.

Representative Lacey, chairman of the house committee on public lands, introduced a bill to enable persons to locate on unsurveyed lands in Alaska.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Superior Judge Sloss in San Francisco, decided yesterday in a case dealing in margins was illegal. The decision affects nearly all brokers in the city.

The lower house of the Montana legislature unanimously adopted the report of committee on privileges and elections, recommending an investigation of the Silver Bow (Butte) election frauds. The Silver Bow members did not vote upon the motion.

Rev. Joseph H. Wilson died yesterday at the home of his son, Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton university, aged 81 years.

American agents in Berlin are asking terms for 100,000 tons of coal for shipment to the United States.

Ex-Governor Stanley and Congressman Bowersock have withdrawn from the senatorial race in Kansas, and the election of Congressmen C. L. Long is assured.

The supreme court of Nebraska in an opinion by Chief Justice Sullivan declared the reading of the bible in public schools of Nebraska permissible so long as it does not take the form of sectarian instruction. This is a practical reversion of the state's example.

Funeral of Abram S. Hewitt took place yesterday, interment being in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The National Zeitung of Berlin, says an American firm is about to erect a foundry at Magdeburg to manufacture radiators. The paper assumes that this is due to the fact that many foreigners will follow the firm's example.

The sugar convention bill passed its third reading in the lower house of the Hungarian diet.

The municipality of Verden has voted a further credit of \$70,000 to be devoted to the restoration of the historic buildings. A total of \$300,000 will be spent to this end.

An unfounded rumor that the pope was dead was circulated in Paris yesterday.

The trial of Colonel Arthur Lynch, member of parliament for Galway, on the charge of treason by aiding and abetting the king's and late queen's enemies during the war in South Africa, according to one unique sentence of the arraignment "he has been tried and reduced thereto by the infliction of the devil," commenced yesterday before the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Alverstone, and two other justices. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

SPORTS.

Jeff and Fitz and six good prelims attracted large crowd to Opera house last night. Jeff said in an interview after the show that he would have to take on some in a short time, but it would not be Jim Corbett.

Wrestling league meeting adjourned yesterday to meet again in Denver March 2, to ratify schedule as made by Sexton and Hickey. Rourke elected other member of directorate and important rulings made in regard to umpires. Des Moines announces playing list.

Second series of four games in scratch bowling tournament at Antlers saloons will be played this evening for the Antlers silver loving cup.

Hampshire Millionaires right fielder affirms story that he has signed with Milwaukee and tells how he happened to do so. Also says he doesn't want to play here.

National league magnates ratify peace agreement with American league.

MINING.

Locomotive Tillery is reported to have made good strike on Ben Hux property yesterday.

Mining stock market showed increased strength. C. K. & N. was the feature in the mines just advancing three cents to \$1.50.

Work of survey of the Stratton mining estate is well under way; the plan is to place leases in the hands of practical operators who will do the work themselves.

THE TELLER SUPPORTERS SHOWED HANDS YESTERDAY

In a Pretended Joint Session They Were Only Able to Muster 45 Votes.

Democratic Members of the House Tricked Into Joining in a Ballot With the Democrats' Senate After House, by Practically Unanimous Vote, Had Adjourned Until Friday.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 21.—The white-winged senate dove of peace failed to find a conference agreement perch upon which to alight.

The house met and adjourned until Friday at 2 o'clock.

Speaker Sanford refused to recognize the secretary of the Democratic senate.

The Democratic members held a joint session, but five refused to support Teller and McGuire bolted the session.

An attempt to storm the doors of the house of representatives was foiled.

The Democratic senators are still in session and the chances are they will remain there until Saturday noon.

The above are the events of today's legislative proceedings.

Two things were clearly demonstrated in today's fight for United States senator. The first was that the house will not recognize either faction of the senate, and the second was that Henry M. Teller does not command the support of the entire Democratic representation.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 21.—When the hour for opening the house arrived, the senators had not reached an agreement and the house members realized that unless decisive steps were taken both senate factions would demand admittance to the house, thus placing the house in a position of deciding the question as to which is the legal senate.

Every house member was opposed to this, so a motion to adjourn until 2 o'clock Friday, which would give the senators ample time to settle their troubles, unanimously prevailed.

Hardly had the house been declared adjourned before the Democratic members fled across the second floor lobby through the crowd of Larimer street toughs around to the side door of the senate, past the guards in the ante room, and into the senate chamber where a resolution had just been adopted to go into joint session to vote for a United States senator.

Where the Plot Failed.

This coup was planned by some of the overzealous Teller supporters, but as far as today is concerned, it completely failed. There were six members who refused to be a party to the proceedings. They were: Senators McGuire, Barea, Buckley and Graves and Representatives Madden and Kelley.

Later Kelley changed his mind and voted for Mr. Teller. The claims of the Teller men were that if the 51 Democrats all voted for one man he would have received a majority of the members of the Fourteenth general assembly and thereby be elected.

Opposed Illegal Actions.

Senator Barea replied at length. He claimed that the adjournment of the house put those members out of legislative business until Friday afternoon; that when they came in the senate chamber they constituted nothing more or less than a rump house and their actions were no more legal than would be the action of the Haggard senate.

He was not in favor of electing any man to the United States senate with the assistance of a rump organization.

It was far better, he thought, that Colorado be without a United States senator than disgrace the Democratic party and the state of Colorado by such actions.

"If the house members wanted to join this conference, why were they not consistent and vote against adjournment of the house? Do you suppose Governor Peabody would sign a certificate of election for any man chosen under such conditions? Of course you don't. The thing to do is for this senate to get together and transact the state's business in a dignified manner. We can have an election after we get together. If we cannot, then let's go without a senator. We have been here, gentlemen, with these senate doors locked and barricaded, for 48 hours, and a heavily armed guard around us as though we wanted to transact the state's business on the sly. Not even the Republicans, let alone the public have hardly dared to attempt to pass this line of pickets and these house members had to take a circuitous route between a long line of guards, and then sneak into this chamber by a side door in order for us to hold a joint session. Do you think an election under such circumstances would stand? You know it wouldn't," shouted he as he sat down, and no one just then suggested that it would.

Barea's Pertinent Questions.

Senator Barea placed the first stumbling block in the path of Senator Teller's election. He asked how the 24 house members could vote to adjourn the house until Friday at 2 o'clock, and then deliberately walk over to the senate, and engage in a joint session.

He held that before a joint session could be instituted, both houses must adopt resolutions by a majority vote to hold such a session.

NEFARIOUS PLAN TO ENTER THE HOUSE BURGLARIOUSLY

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 21.—A daring attempt to gain admittance to the floor of the house of representatives was made by someone last night. When the night watchman of the house was making his round at 1 o'clock this morning, in one of the rooms of the gallery, he found stored a number of ladders and ropes. He also found that the keys to the gallery doors had been stolen. He immediately carried the ladders and ropes into the gallery, secured them to the doors and enlarged his force of guards. The force was stationed in every hallway leading to the gallery doors, and were instructed to prevent anyone from going down those halls. Not only were they instructed, but it is generally understood that they were given Kentucky persuaders to prevent anyone going down the hall. As soon as the ladders were found, both the Democratic and Republican senators began to accuse the other of having placed them there for the purpose of securing an entrance to the house floor by bursting open the gallery doors. (The doors were only opened during the last five minutes of the session.) The two journals of yesterday were read, and the roll call on the vote for United States senator was ordered.

Honesty Above Partisanship.

Senator McGuire asked to be excused from voting. A vote of the membership as to whether the excuse should be granted or not showed that the total vote did not grant him the

A MATTER OF PRECEDENT

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 21.—That the election of Senator Teller, had it been accomplished, would not have been legal, is vouched for in the case of Mr. Harlan, who was elected in the same manner from Iowa in 1856. At that time the senate adjourned to a time past the constitutional day provided for voting, and a minority of its members joined a majority of the house, and elected Harlan to the senate. The governor of Iowa signed his certificate of election, and he went to Washington fully expecting to assume his seat in the senate, but that body refused to admit him on the grounds that he was not legally elected.

TRICKERY AND CONSERVATISM STRIKINGLY EXEMPLIFIED

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 21.—When the Democratic members of the house voted to adjourn this morning until Friday, it was not their intention to join in joint session with the Democratic senate. Rather they referred to compel the senate to settle its own troubles. However, as they passed out of the house door, they were met by a number of party leaders who falsified to them and stated that the Republican members of the house had worked a trick on them and intended to join in joint session with the Democratic senate.

Both sides were rather

excuse, but the vote of the senators did excuse him. Senator Adams raised the point of order that Senator McGuire could not be governed by the vote of the members of the house, that his senatorial colleagues had granted him the privilege of not voting, and he should not be compelled to vote. Chairman Adams held that he must be governed by the total vote. Senator Buckley stated that it was being claimed that a majority of those present, or 26 members, could elect. He doubted the assertion, and asked for information. Senator Rush told him that such was the case; that the constitution provided that a majority of those present could elect. At this point Senator McGuire arose and said: "Mr. President, I asked to be excused from voting. My colleagues granted my request, but the members of the house refused to extend me that courtesy. I therefore find myself compelled to withdraw from this session." He quietly picked up his glasses, arranged the papers on his desk, and walked out of the side door.

And the Game Was Off.

This broke the constitutional majority of the 100 members in the Fourteenth general assembly, leaving only 50 present, and spoiled their show.

The vote was taken and resulted in Teller receiving only 45 votes, and the chairman declared that no one was elected. The session then adjourned until 12 o'clock tomorrow.

DEMOCRATIC SENATE WAS REFUSED RECOGNITION

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 21.—The session of the Democratic senate beginning yesterday at 10:10 a.m. ended this morning at 9:55, when Senator Ward moved that this senate do now adjourn until Wednesday, January 21, 1903, at 10:10 o'clock a.m.

The motion prevailed, and a Democratic caucus was held in one of the corners of the room during the short interval between their adjournment and convening. Some method of ascertaining whether they would receive recognition from the house was apparently one of the things discussed in the caucus, as immediately after their reconvening, the revision committee submitted a report on the bill appropriating \$50,000 for part of the expenses of the Fourteenth general assembly, suggesting that that this senate do now adjourn.

Throughout this entire fight, the anti-Wolcotts are remaining true to the pledges they made to the people. That is, of persuading the straightforward, and conservative course, and in doing so, the public sentiment throughout the city and state is crystallized in their favor. They absolutely refuse to recognize the Democratic senate, created by the arbitrary methods of the Democratic senators, and they also refuse to recognize the Republican senate caused by the hollering of the Republicans of that body last Monday night. Theirs has been the conservative course of doing their exact duty, irrespective of party results.

and that we would have to come over her and ballot in order to offset their tricks. Such is not the case. They are not balloting, have no intention of doing so, and there is no reason why we should go ahead with this unlawful procedure."

Senator Rush and Senator Ward argued that the joint session was legal and could be held.

Speaker Buckley asked if a legislative body could act after it had adjourned, and Senator Rush held that the adjournment of the house had nothing whatever to do with the meeting of the joint session.

Senator Clayton told of overbearing a statement to the effect that 33 members of the house had agreed to join the Republican senate and vote for United States senator.

This is why he was in favor of holding the Democratic joint session. It appears that this was the reason for the session, although it afterwards was proved that the statements heard by Senator Clayton were erroneous, as the house Republicans had no intention of joining the senate Republicans.

Soldomridge's Position.

Senator Soldomridge felt that the law as outlined by the legal members of the senate was clear and that the session should proceed to ballot. Declared he: "When a Republican lieutenant governor has raised the torch of anarchy and has usurped his power and refused to do his duty, we should not fail to do our duty. I consider it a privilege and a pleasure to meet in this joint session today and vote for United States senator and thus fulfill the laws of my country. Not only that, but I am in favor of continuing in session until we have selected a senator."

The opinions of the legal department did not seem to carry much weight with Presiding Officer Adams, for he declined to decide the point of order, as to whether the session was legal or not, saying the opinion had not made him clear on the subject, so he ordered the roll call on the motion for adjournment. Those voting to adjourn were: Adams (Concejo), Barea, Buckley, McGuire and Moore of the senate, and Kelley, Madden and McArthur of the house.

At this time all the senate doors were thrown open, and the guards were ordered out of the anterooms, and Senator Taylor asked that the senate journal show that the senate doors were open during the joint session.

(The doors were only opened during the last five minutes of the session.)

The two journals of yesterday were read, and the roll call on the vote for United States senator was ordered.

The conference which was being held to effect an agreement between the two factions so far has resulted in naught, but everyone feels that in time the senate will be restored to its former membership of 11 Republicans and 24 Democrats.

SAN CARLOS BOMBARDED BY THREE GERMAN SHIPS

Venezuelan Gunners Answered the Fire Splendidly and With Great Rapidity.

Village of San Carlos Was Also Shelled by the Warships and Was Set on Fire---Even the German Residents Protested Against the Action ---No Explanation of Reason Given.

By Associated Press.

Maracaibo, Jan. 21.—Three German warships, supposed to be the Panther, Vineta and Falke, began shelling the port of San Carlos at half past ten o'clock this morning. The fort returned the fire. The engagement was in progress at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The correspondent of the Associated Press in a row boat approached to within three miles of the fort at noon. The roar of the guns was terrific. The Panther appeared

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FOR DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Washington, Jan. 17.—At the end of a struggle which prolonged the day's session until after 6 o'clock, the house passed the substitute for the senate bill to establish a department of commerce and labor. The vote stood 137 to 40. All the Republicans and 29 Democrats voted for the bill.

In committee of the whole the Democrats and a sprinkling of Republicans led by Mr. Corliss, Republican, of Michigan, struck out the portion of the bill providing for a bureau of insurance. By a piece of parliamentary strategy, Mr. Hepburn, Republican, of Iowa, chairman of the interstate commerce commission, sought to have this provision restored, but the opposition stood fast and he was overcome. The Democrats then attempted to recommit the bill with instructions to report back a separate bill for the creation of a department of labor but the motion was lost. The only other substantial amendment was one to authorize the president to transfer the interstate commission to the new department.

The substitute as passed by the house differs from the senate bill in important particulars. It leaves the life-saving service, the marine hospital service, the steamboat inspection service, the bureau of navigation and the shipping commissioners under the control of the treasury department, but authorizes the president, in his discretion, to transfer other bureaus for the collection of statistics and the interstate commerce commission to the new department. It places under the control of the new department the national bureau of standards, the coast and geodetic survey, the bureau of statistics, the census bureau, the bureau of foreign commerce, the bureau of immigration, including jurisdiction over Chinese immigration, and also creates the bureau of manufactures and corporations.

The Republicans voted solidly for the bill and the following Democrats with them: Messrs. Brantley (La.), Breazeale (La.), Coney (Mass.), Feely, (Ill.), Fleming (Ga.), Glass (Va.), Gordon (Ohio), Griffith (Ind.), Johnson (S. C.), Lamb (Va.), Livingston (Ga.), Lloyd (Mo.), McDowell (Ill.), McClellan (N. Y.), Mahoney (Md.), Maynard (Va.), Mickey (Ill.), Moon (Tenn.), Nappan (Mass.), Padgett (Tenn.), Patterson (Tenn.), Robertson (La.), Ryan (N. Y.), Small (N. C.), Sulzer (N. Y.), Thomas (N. C.), Wiley (Ala.), and Williams (Ia.).

At 6:05 the house adjourned.

MR. MITCHELL MAKES HIS FINAL STATEMENT.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Philadelphia, Jan. 17.—President John Mitchell of the Mine Workers union, before leaving for Indianapolis to attend the national convention of his organization and subsequently the national wage convention of the soft coal operators and mine workers, delivered today what he believed was his farewell address to the coal strike commission.

The Scranton Coal company which also operates the collieries of the Elk Hill Coal & Iron company, closed its case during the session today and was followed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railway. It was while the latter company was examining witnesses that the hour for adjournment for the week arrived and Mr. Mitchell arose and asked to be permitted to make a few remarks. All the attorneys crowded around the miners' leader as he prefaced his remarks by stating that it would likely be the last session of the investigation that he would be able to attend. He explained why he is called west, and said:

"I wish to take this occasion to express my satisfaction and that of the miners whom I represent for the manner in which the investigation is being conducted. I feel confident that the thoroughness of the inquiry it will result in much good."

"There has been a large part of the time of the commission taken up by the presentation of evidence to show lawlessness in the coal fields or that lawlessness existed to a large extent during the latter part of the strike.

"Personally, I bear no ill will to those who came here, and bear no personal malice to those who worked and in stating what I am saying I am trying to separate myself as far as possible from the specific interests I represent. The man who was brought here, the fellow who was called a scab, was brought here for the same purpose that he was put in the mines. He was put in the mines for the purpose of destroying the efforts of the men who went on strike. He was brought here under the pretext of getting an advance in wages. He was decoyed by a plea made before the commission that an effort would be made by those who had his case in charge to secure for him an increase of wages. He came here paid by the companies, hotel bills paid by them, and our men who went around to see them say money was furnished them and to enjoy themselves while they were here."

"He came here and in not one instance did those who represent him attempt to show that he was entitled to an increase in his earnings. The non-union man was used, betrayed by those who proposed to take care of his interests before the commission.

"I want to say, as to the matter of lawlessness, that before being a president of a union I am an American, over and over and above everything else. I believe that every man should first be an American. There is no man connected with the organization, there is no man associated with this investigation who would condemn lawlessness stronger than I would. If I did not do it because I was opposed to lawlessness, I would do it because it militates against the success of a strike and against the success and advancement of the organization. I do not believe lawlessness ever won a strike. I believe lawlessness under all circumstances will militate against men who go on strike. As I have said many times, I have an abiding faith in the American people. I believe that when they understand a cause to be right they will support it and without the support of the people no great movement can succeed. This is true of a strike. If the people of the country are not in sympathy with it must fail and I am sure the sympathy of the people will never be with those who violate the law."

"There is one other question that I feel it is my duty to speak of. As the commission is no doubt aware, several days ago, I addressed a communication to all the anthracite miners, urging them to co-operate with the management of the mines in increasing the output of the mines, for the purpose of relieving the terrible suffering due to the coal famine. Since my communication was received by them, I have heard from a large number of our local unions, and in nearly every instance the miners tell me that the production of coal cannot be increased through any effort of theirs, that in most cases the companies are failing to furnish them as many cars as they could load. In other words, the regular run of cars will not amount to much, as the men are accustomed and willing to load, so that they cannot increase the output of the mines. In some few cases they say that they could and have agreed to do so."

Major Warren of Scranton, who represents several coal companies before the commission, interrupted Mr. Mitchell and requested him to bring proof for warranting the assertions just made.

The companies, he said, had information to the contrary, and they would

show that the men do not and are not willing to load as many cars as they can be furnished with.

In reply Mr. Mitchell said:

"I am not attempting, of course, to testify as a witness in the matter. I am giving the sources of my information in each case. I do not say this for the purpose of placing the responsibility on anybody else. The fact of the matter is, my information would indicate that it is impossible to move more coal. The miners tell me the tracks are congested with loaded cars of coal at the mines. I want to say this, in connection with it, that we have 3,000 men who were on strike that have not been refused the right to work. They are ready to move coal. There is a shortage of coal in the country and we believe that both the miners and the operators are doing what they can to get it out of the mines, but they can at least increase it to the extent of putting our 3,000 men to work whom they submitted to put to work when they submitted to this commission and agreed to abide by the decision of the commission.

"We have waited patiently since the day of resumption for our men to be given work. We do not want to and will not cause trouble at the mines. I want the commission to understand that the men who have been idle all this time are getting impatient. They are writing every day asking if something cannot be done to secure them work in the mines. They are charged, of course, with being criminals. It is alleged they left their jobs and all that but if they are going to have a term of peace for some years in the anthracite field, it seems to me that we ought to stop fighting now, and that any desire to punish men by the companies is a waste. We are willing and anxious to get along in harmony with those in the coal fields and will do all we can to establish good relationship there and hope the coal operators will meet us half way."

ANOTHER BIG GOLD STRIKE.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Times from Dawson City.)

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 17.—A special to the Times from Dawson City says:

"A tremendously rich strike, the magnitude of which has never been equalled since Bob Henderson told his wonderful story of the Klondike, has been made 18 miles north of a point on Tanana river, 300 miles from Dawson. The district is in American territory. Circle City, has been populated and a wild stampede of prospectors from all the surrounding country is in progress, yet few have reached the discovery."

FATAL EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE MASSACHUSETTS

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Jan. 17.—Five men were killed and four others wounded by two men who were fatally injured by the explosion of a powder charge of 6-inch gun on board the United States battleship Massachusetts yesterday morning while at target practice off Culebra island.

Details of the explosion were obtained when the Massachusetts arrived here today. The explosion occurred in the starboard after 6-inch turret, shortly before noon yesterday, and was due to the accidental discharge of a percussion primer while the breech of the gun was open. The full charge exploded in the turret and killed or injured all the crew of the gun, numbering nine men. Ensign Ward T. Worton, who was in charge of the turret, escaped injury, though he was standing near the scene of the explosion.

Magnificent discipline was immediately shown by the officers and crew of the battleship. Captain Barry Lee, commanding the marine guard of the vessel and Ensor, and Able Seaman, respectively, took the turn with Foster and Lieutenant Charles F. Hughes and Gunner Kuhlwein went below to the magazine, picking up powder cartridges, and prevented further explosions, while Lieutenant William C. Cole and Gun Captain Soneman entered the turret and withdrew the charge from the other gun, whose breech was open. The survivors of the gun's crew, when rescued, were burned, maimed and nearly dead.

One man whose clothing was on fire, jumped overboard.

In less than a minute after the explosion three streams of water were pouring into the turret, preventing the charge in the other 6-inch gun from exploding.

PASSING STEAMER WENT ASHORE NEAR GIBRALTAR.

(By Associated Press)

Gibraltar, Jan. 18.—The North German Lloyd steamer Lahn, Captain MacLachan, from Mediterranean port for New York, ran ashore at 4 o'clock this morning at Tumara, 10 miles east of the Rock of Gibraltar. There was a heavy fog and rain was falling at the time. On board the steamer there were 100 saloon passengers and 700 emigrants. She is in no danger and salvage steamers are with her waiting for high tide to get her off. Assistance arrived in a couple of hours and the injured passengers were brought to the Sycamore hospital.

SOUTH CAROLINA EDITOR SHOT BY LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR TILLMAN

By Associated Press.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 15.—In the very shadow of the South Carolina statehouse, Lieutenant Governor James H. Tillman this afternoon shot and probably killed himself. Major General Gonzales, founder and editor of the Columbia State, a newspaper which has, since its inception, bitterly opposed the Tillman faction in South Carolina politics. The two men have been sworn enemies for some years and Tillman's animosity was accentuated by Gonzales' pronounced editorial opposition to him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor during last fall's primaries. In that campaign Gonzales made editorial reference to Tillman as "a liar, scoundrel and deschaefer." A challenge to due follow-up, Gonzales ignored it.

The tugs continued their fruitless effort to pull off the Lahn all day. The Energetic and Harford left for the scene of the wreck this afternoon. The Hercules returned tonight to procure laborers and lighters to commence the work of discharging the Lahn's cargo immediately.

The passengers on the Lahn number about 100 in the saloon, mostly Americans, and about 700 Italian emigrants in the steerage. All the passengers are still on board the vessel. They are quite safe protected by wind, holding the west, other attempt to float the Lahn will be made with the morning tide. Should the wind shift to the east the steamer's position would be critical. The Gibraltar lifeboat ship, to be prepared for an emergency, has had boats at the Lahn all day long.

The correspondent of the Associated Press has interviewed the agent of the salvage company here. He said:

"The stranding of the Lahn is attributed to thick weather and the heavy rain. When off Tumara, east of the rock of Gibraltar before daybreak, the Lahn unexpectedly stranded on a sand bar."

The heavy easterly weather which prevailed this morning shifted to the westward this afternoon and the sea is now calm.

DEATH OF ABRAHAM S. HEWITT FORMER NEW YORK MAYOR.

By Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 18.—Abraham S. Hewitt, former mayor of New York and for many years representative in congress, died at 6 o'clock this morning in his 81st year, having been critically ill for 10 days. With him at the moment of death were his wife, his three sons and three daughters.

Mr. Hewitt, who has been in feeble health for some months, was attacked with obstructive jaundice on January 8 and from the first it was realized by his attending physicians, Dr. Keyes and Dr. Keyes, Jr., that there was practically no hope of the aged patient's recovery. On the following Sunday it was thought that Mr. Hewitt could not survive the night and the members of his family were summoned to his bedside, but his vitality kept him alive for a week longer. On Thursday Mr. Hewitt, it is reported, so strongly that some hope was entertained that he might recover, but on the following night a relapse occurred and it was then evident that the end was not far off. A slight improvement was noted on Saturday morning but late that night the physician notified Mr. Hewitt's brother, H. Cooper Hewitt, that death was imminent and the other children, Edward R. Hewitt, Erskine Hewitt, Mrs. J. O. Green, Miss Sarah Hewitt and Miss Eleanor G. Hewitt were summoned and with their mother, remained by the bedside until the end.

The funeral services, which will be conducted by Bishop Potter, will be held on Wednesday in Calvary church, where Mr. Hewitt was a member.

STATISTICS ON ACCIDENTS TO RAILROAD TRAINS

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 18.—A statement prepared by the Interstate commerce commission shows that during the three months ended September 30, 1902, there were 263 persons killed and 2,613 injured in train accidents. Other kinds of accidents, including those sustained by employees while at work and by passengers in getting on or off cars, etc., bring the total number of causalities up to 12,007, the killed numbering 845 and the injured 11,162. During the three months covered by the statement the traffic of a large majority of the railroads has been heavier than ever before, necessitating the employment of new men in train and yard work. The total number of collisions and derailments was 2,448, of which 1,444 were collisions and 1,014 derailments, of which 51 collisions and 92 derailments affected by passenger trains. The damage to cars, engines and roadways by these accidents amounted to \$2,198,500.

WHOLESALE POISONING

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 18.—Reports received here from Fort Stockton say that J. T. Ray and Misses Lou and Amy Ray were poisoned by Ray's nephew, who committed suicide in Colorado City, Friday, after having been arrested. According to the report the two girls are dead and Ray is in a critical condition.

While there is no Colorado City, Tex., given in the postal directory, the dispatch above probably refers to Colorado, Tex., which is a well known town in the Lone Star state. The dispatch has no reference to Colorado City, Colo.

GREAT WESTERN WRECK IN ILLINOIS.

St. Louis, Jan. 18.—A special to the Republic from Sycamore, Ill., says:

In a wreck near here today on the Great Western railroad one person was killed and 30 others were seriously injured. Of those several may not recover.

The dead:

J. D. HEADY, Minneapolis, engineer. The most seriously injured are John Bushard, La. Grove, La., mail clerk; Mrs. L. E. Riggs, wife of the conductor; Mrs. L. Steward, Hampton, La., injured, severe scalp wound; Mr. L. Stewart, badly bruised; Mr. Smith, editor, Franklin County, Mo.; Cloy C. Smith, Des Moines, W. F. Graff, legs cut; G. L. Hoebel, Waukegan, Illinois; Attorney James Finnegan and Miss Narina Sanford of Sycamore are among the most seriously injured.

Considering the nature of the wreck and the fall of 20 feet, is a miracle that St. Charles and Sycamore hospitals are crowded with the injured tonight. Many escaped with broken fingers and bruises while others are suffering merely from the nervous shock.

The Des Moines and Minneapolis special running at a high rate of speed struck a broken rail just as it was about to cross a bridge. The speed of the train carried it across the bridge on the ties, then the entire train pitched down a 20-foot embankment, the cars turning on their sides being jumbled together in a hopeless mass.

The engine was badly injured and the firemen who were not injured in the wreck, succeeded in pulling the other passenger cars through the car windows, and as soon as all were taken from the debris they were carried to a neighboring farmhouse where they were cared for till one of the party walked to Waco and telegraphed to Syracuse two miles away for help. Assistance arrived in a couple of hours and the injured passengers were brought to the Sycamore hospital.

PASSING STEAMER WENT ASHORE NEAR GIBRALTAR.

By Associated Press.

Gibraltar, Jan. 18.—The North German Lloyd steamer Lahn, Captain MacLachan, from Mediterranean port for New York, ran ashore at 4 o'clock this morning at Tumara, 10 miles east of the Rock of Gibraltar.

There was a heavy fog and rain was falling at the time. On board the steamer there were 100 saloon passengers and 700 emigrants. She is in no danger and salvage steamers are with her waiting for high tide to get her off. Assistance arrived in a couple of hours and the injured passengers were brought to the Sycamore hospital.

When President Roosevelt withdrew his invitation to a state dinner in Washington which he had sent Senator Tillman because of the fight the latter had in the United States Senate, Lieutenant Governor Tillman refused to present the sword to Lieutenant Jenkins.

Mr. Gonzales took up the matter through the columns of his paper, the Daily State, and bitterly denounced Lieutenant Governor Tillman.

By Associated Press.

Columbia, Jan. 16.—At a.m.—The physician in attendance on Gonzales' bed-side issued the following bulletin:

"Pulse, 110; respiration, 28; temperature, 99."

The physicians say that he is resting quietly but that the chance for recovery are 99 per cent, against him.

AGUINALDO PRESENTS A REMARKABLE PETITION.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Secretary Root has transmitted to the senate and house, Lieutenant Governor James H. Tillman this afternoon, shot and probably killed himself. Major General Gonzales, founder and editor of the Columbia State, a newspaper which has, since its inception, bitterly opposed the Tillman faction in South Carolina politics. The two men have been sworn enemies for some years and Tillman's animosity was accentuated by Gonzales' pronounced editorial opposition to him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor during last fall's primaries. In that campaign Gonzales made editorial reference to Tillman as "a liar, scoundrel and deschaefer." A challenge to due follow-up, Gonzales ignored it.

It is rumored that the immediate cause of the attack was a message sent yesterday by Gonzales to Tillman. Last night at the Columbia hotel, Lieutenant Governor Tillman said to a group of his friends:

"Gonzales has sent me word that when we meet again we shall settle our difficulties as if she intended to say pulled her back and immediately afterward she left the gallery.

Mr. Sulzer of New York also participated in the debate concerning the Alaskan boundary line, maintaining that there was no doubt of the title of the United States to the disputed territory. He said that unless we took and held that territory future generations would denounce us as we now denounce all who had any part in the surrender of 1844.

A special rule for the consideration of the Philippine colony bill was then presented by Mr. Daellz. It provided for five hours' general debate. It was agreed to with the understanding that it would temporarily displace the Alaskan delegate bill, which had been made an order for tomorrow. At this juncture Mr. Bartholdi of Missouri arose to a personal explanation to deny his connection with what he termed a "Quaker scheme." It had been reported

that Mr. Bartholdi was going to call a meeting of German-American citizens to protest against the ill-considered injunctions against Germany. Mr. Bartholdi explained that he had no such purpose, but said he had received a number of letters from German-Americans suggesting a conference for the purpose of emphasizing the fact that the old time friendship between the United States and Germany was dear and dear to the heart of every German in this country.

The house then took up the Philippine currency bill. Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, chairman of the

Reliable

THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL STATE NEWS SERVICE

Complete

CRIPPLE CREEK

ADVICE TO TELLER COUNTY DELEGATION

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Jan. 17.—The following open letter was addressed to Senators Owen and Campbell and Representatives McLeod, McKenzie and Frewen.

W. H. Miller this evening:

"My Dear Sirs and Neighbors:

"After a few days' visit in the senate and house, learning the senatorial situation there, returning home and talking with our people, and considering the best interests of our state and party, I am convinced that one of your constituents, I cannot endorse your course in the office of Wolcott, and in creating a deadlock in our party in the legislature of Colorado.

"You were elected on the Republican ticket through the efforts of the present organization, managed by Messrs. Farley, Peabody, Stewart, Goudy and others, who, with their following, among the best citizens of this state, after many defeats, brought about by lawlessness and disgraceful methods in the former management of the party, have, with their friends, assumed the management and carried it to one of the most glorious victories known in Colorado politics. In that a good, clean ticket was elected. And to accomplish this end the man whom you are now supporting for the United States senate was forced to withdraw from the state to enable the party to succeed in the state election. His retirement was demanded by the people before success was assured to the present management of our party, and by your efforts and by pledges on your part the decent and law-abiding element of our party placed you in the seat which you now occupy. Now it is up to you to be honest and faithful to your constituents, or to assume the brass collar of Wolcottism and go down to disgrace and defeat in your political career.

"If you always represent the people and their wishes, your success as a politician is assured. Betray them as you now appear to be about to do, and your political preferment must be doomed.

"We adjournish you to get in line with your party to the end that a good, decent man may represent the people of this state in the senate. In the United States senate several candidates have announced themselves. Select the best one by your vote, assist the president by legislation on the trusts and other vital questions, and defeat Mr. Teller.

"Mr. Wolcott, now christened 'The Baron of New York' is and must be out of the race. He has betrayed the confidence of our late lamented President McKinley in having some of the most disreputable men in our state appointed to federal offices and who now in his mad race for the United States senate forced these men into line for him to the disgust of all good people.

"Mr. Wolcott represents no one in Colorado except himself and about 100 of those people whom he has given positions at the expense of the government, and while in New York city a short time ago was asked by a friend if it was true that he had no friends in Colorado. 'The Baron of New York' in substance said, 'Yes, to friends. Those who are with me are my slaves. Those against me are my enemies.'

"Does Mr. Wolcott, my neighbors, include you as his slaves? It is a well-known fact that he is opposing Mr. Roosevelt, the greatest president we have had since Lincoln. He has no more power, and by his own admission, no friends here. The public patronage has passed to other hands. Do not, my friends, support the man for the highest position in our state, who two years ago in our city, when he last appeared on a public platform was hissed and scoffed at by our people and his popularity has not increased since then, showing conclusively that he does not represent the people of our state. He does not love his people; he is and has been for years past a disrupting element in our party, and a great detriment to it, and to elect him means defeat and dishonor to our party during at least his term of office.

"I admonish you to cast your vote for anyone of our party of ability, upon whom you can agree, whose character and standing are above reproach, and who is loved and honored by our people. This kind of a man can bring the party together, and assure a useful and successful career to himself, the state and to our party.

"Pardon this, my open letter, and without counsel, I desire to place you upon your honor and integrity, and make you responsible to this people for your conduct in this senatorial race."

THE FUNERAL OF GEORGE BLANCHARD

Cripple Creek, Jan. 17.—Funeral services over the remains of George Clark Blanchard will be held at the Mining Exchange building tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment will take place at Mt. Pisgah cemetery. Deceased fell dead last night on the corner of Third and Bennett avenue, from heart disease, and today relatives in Massachusetts were heard from, and they requested that the body be buried in this city, where his many friends resided.

The Mining Stock Exchange did not hold its usual call this afternoon, out of respect for their dead member, but later held a meeting, and passed the following resolutions:

"Whereas, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe in his wisdom, to remove from our midst in the prime of life our faithful and devoted brother, George C. Blanchard, therefore

"Be it resolved, That in the death of our esteemed brother, the exchange has lost an honorable and zealous representative and the members a worthy, sincere and true friend; the community an honest and upright citizen, and the world an example of manhood, whose character and integrity are well worthy of being emulated. And,

"Be it further resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the exchange and a copy be furnished to the relatives of the deceased, and furnished to the newspapers of Colorado. Jan. 17, 1903.

J. S. Lawrence,
W. A. Delany,
C. S. Fletcher."

FREED FROM SUSPICION—The Post brothers, Frank and James, were released from the county jail after a brief detention. The brothers were arrested Friday for investigation, it being suspected from some reason or other that they could give a clew to the parties concerned in the theft of high grade ore from the Trachyte mine. After a pretty thorough canvass of the matter, the officers came to the conclusion that the brothers had nothing to do with the affair, and their release quickly followed. James McIlvee, superintendent of the mine, is credited with the statement to the effect that he believed in their innocence.

COULDN'T STAND IT—A prominent local official, the local office of the Colorado Springs Gazette this

afternoon and subscribed for the paper, saying he had been taking the Denver Republican for some time, but today he had been obliged to stop it, as a good Republican did not care to read a Democratic paper, as the Republican was at the present time.

INCORPORATION—Articles of incorporation were filed today with the county clerk and recorded by the Knox Manufacturing and Mining company, capitalized for \$10,000, with 2,000 shares at \$5 each. The directors will comprise the following gentlemen for the following year: C. W. Knox, M. S. George and W. L. Smith.

ACCEPTED CHALLENGE—"Kid" Bennett, the local lightweight, has accepted the challenge of Jack O'Keefe, better known as the "Boston Kid." The date for the fight has not been set. The only conditions so far agreed upon are that the weights of both men shall be 135 pounds at ringside, and the battle will be pulled off in Cripple Creek or Victor.

GLENN SUIT—The damage suit of Lee Glenn, et al., versus the Isabella Gold Mining company, still goes slowly on in the district court. All the testimony of the plaintiff was finished this afternoon. Then the attorneys for the defendants moved for the court to direct a verdict in favor of their clients, on which motion hearing was commenced this evening and was continued until Monday morning.

MARRIED—A marriage license was issued this afternoon by the county clerk to Emil Peterson and Ellen M. Carlson, both of this city. This evening this same couple was tendered reception after they were married, by the Bellman club, a Swedish organization in this city, from whom they received many handsome presents. Refreshments were served, and the Scandinavians danced until 12 o'clock, when they left for Anaconda where a pretty little home had been prepared in which they will reside in the future.

BLANCHARD FUNERAL AT MINING EXCHANGE—Cripple Creek, Jan. 18.—Funeral services of the late George C. Blanchard were held in the car room of the Mining Exchange this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The interment will be made at Mendon, Miss., his old home. The beautiful and simple funeral rites of the Episcopal service were read by the Rev. Mr. Schoffel of St. Andrew's church, a male quartet rendering music, the many floral offerings completely covered the casket. The body left tonight at 7:30 o'clock over the F. & C. C.

WAGGONER GETTING WELL—Captain I. O. Waggoner of the fire department, who sustained a broken leg in the accident to the fire wagon a week ago today, is doing nicely at his home, being looked after by the members of the Tuscarora tribe No. 39. Improved Order of Red Men, receiving the best care at their hands. Today the limb was put in a plaster cast by Drs. Liggett, Crane and Dunwoody.

DEPUTY MINING INSPECTOR—Word has been received from Denver that J. G. Jones of this city will probably be appointed deputy mining inspector the coming week. During former campaigns Mr. Jones has been one of the most active and persistent workers of the Republican party in Teller county, and the appointment would be only his just reward.

POCAHONTAS UNIFORM RANK—Ladies members of the various councils of the Degree of Pocahontas of the district met last evening and formed a uniform rank of the Degree of Pocahontas. This is the third organization of its kind in the United States. The uniform will be patterned after the costume of Martha Washington, and the drill will be strictly military tactics.

The ladies have entered into the new organization with vim and determination to make Cripple Creek, not the greatest gold camp, but the city containing the first ladies' uniform rank with military drill tactics in the United States. The ladies will meet in the hall of the various councils and drill until they attain their chart. The officers were elected as follows: Captain, Mrs. W. J. Whiteford; first lieutenant, Mrs. W. E. Little; second lieutenant, Mrs. Nellie Moore; secretary, Mrs. Louise Barnes; treasurer, Mrs. Julia King.

FOR CUTTING TIMBER—Constable L. J. Whann late last evening served a warrant on S. Smiler, charging him with cutting timber without a permit from the Manitou lode. The complaint was lodged by Theodore Parker, owner of the property. Smiler held in ball for his appearance tomorrow at 10 a.m.

SAD NEWS RECEIVED—Policeman J. A. Sandahl of Victor received the sad news last evening of the death of his mother at her home in Peoria, Ill. Mr. Sandahl left for the east this morning, expecting to arrive in time to attend the funeral.

DEATH OF TWO CHILDREN—The three-month-old son of J. Nash of Altman died this morning. Funeral services will be held from the residence at 2 o'clock tomorrow. The interment will take place at Mt. Pisgah cemetery. The little son of V. S. Jostrom of 127 Gold Hill Gulch, died this morning and will be buried tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from the home of the parents. Interment will take place at Mt. Pisgah.

Cripple Creek, Jan. 20—The regular meeting of the District Trades assembly was held at Victor, with Vice President Jones presiding. Among the work that was accomplished by the body first, the committee to make the boycott against the Denver Post effective reported having organized the newsboys of Cripple Creek, and they had promised to cease handling the paper. The resolutions were endorsed regarding the Rocky Mountain Paper company, having only refused to reinstate many old employees but having discharged the others of the union, and it was decided that the Rocky Mountain Paper company being declared unfair by the State Federation of Labor and the Denver Trades assembly. "Therefore, Be it resolved by the Cripple Creek District Trades and Labor assembly, That the secretary of this assembly is hereby instructed to communicate with the Rocky Mountain News and Denver Times, demanding of these papers that they withdraw their patronage from the Rocky Mountain Paper company, or the Cripple Creek Trades and Labor assembly would be compelled to declare such papers unfair."

SHORT LINE IMPROVEMENTS—Work was commenced this morning by the C. S. & G. C. Electric Ry. company to lay its tracks up Second street to Bennett avenue, which point they expect to reach tomorrow night. From there it is believed they will go up Bennett to First street, along First street to Myers, down Myers to Second, making a loop for all electric cars to

say around. It is also reported that a down-town station will be put in somewhere near the corner of Second and Bennett avenue, thus enabling citizens of the gold camp to reach any town in the district from the down-town office of the electric company.

VERDICT FOR GLENN—In the case of Lee Glenn, et al., versus the Isabella Gold Mining company, testimony on the defendant side was finished shortly after the noon hour, and after the recess the court gave its instructions to the jury, and plus by counsel of both sides were made to the jury, finishing up about 7:30 o'clock tonight. At 10 o'clock this evening after being out three hours, the jury brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for the sum of \$10,014.73.

RECOVERING—William Grimes, who had the experience of falling 135 feet into the steeps of the McFarland & Owenby lease last Friday, is gradually recovering from his injuries at his home on West Golden avenue.

SUIT FILED—Suit was filed in the district court today by the Columbia Savings and Loan association, a corporation, and T. J. Zollars, as trustee, against Theodore Nield and Jennie Nield, the plaintiffs asking judgment in the sum of \$300 and costs, besides costs properly located in Victor, asking the court to appoint a receiver for this property.

DISSATISFIED—Rose Nelson versus Elmer J. Nelson, and Styles T. Jones versus Joseph E. Jones, indicate two mismatched couples who ask relief in the shape of a divorce. They believe single happiness would be far better than married life.

FUNERALS—The funeral of the 9-months-old boy of Mr. and Mrs. Gus Wilson of Altman took place today from the family residence. Interment being made at Mt. Pisgah cemetery. The funeral of Robert W., son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Gardner, of Anaconda, who died this morning, will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence of his parents. Interment will take place at Mt. Pisgah cemetery.

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Winners of Gazette Prizes in the Governor Election Contest

The work of determining the winners of the Gazette cash prizes in the election contest on the vote cast for governor in the recent election has been completed, and the result of the contest is as follows:

First place, from 140,000 to 400,000 votes: Correct figures, 187,387.

Second place, from 100,000 to 140,000 votes: Denver, Colo., wins first prize, \$100, also \$5 extra, being nearest correct before October 1, before September 15, and before October 1, its estimate, 187,358, reported September 18.

Third place, from 60,000 to 100,000 votes: W. H. Bartell, city, 185,679; Otto Anderson, city, 184,945; S. Sylla Hay, Kimball, Red Rock, Ia., 180,046; D. A. Johnson, Pueblo, 184,513; J. H. Ross, Manitou, 183,555; J. R. Cummings, Alamosa, 183,545; Fred Ruinet, Pueblo, 183,444; Abe Withers, Georgetown, 183,637; F. A. Morath, city, 190,291; James Strachan, city, 191,000; Hirsh Smith, Mountain Home, Idaho, 191,247; F. Steinmetz, Buffalo, N. Y., 191,249; H. G. Tunstall, city, 191,460; H. G. Gleger, Munice, Ind., 191,464; Mrs. Blanch Cobb, Ft. Worth, Tex., 191,513; Geo. Vandeman, Pueblo, 191,517; J. M. Auld, city, 191,507; G. W. Herschel, city, 191,509; R. E. Bicknell, Lawrence, Mass., 191,500; Wall Blackman, Syracuse, N. Y., 191,556; M. A. Abernathy, Cripple Creek, 191,987; Arthur Chambers, Quincy, Ill., 191,989; S. I. Edith Barrie, city, 191,992; Geo. F. Libby, city, 192,463; J. K. Mason, city, 182,307; Thos. Bird Oberlin, Ia., 182,304; T. J. Dawson, city, 192,565; B. F. Albaugh, city, 192,567; J. E. Carter, city, 192,568; J. Q. Van Oradol, Cripple Creek, 181,726; E. M. Young, city, 187,464; E. C. Cooper, Canon City, 187,472; E. C. Suttinghouse, Roanoke, Va., 187,247; W. W. Williamson, city, 187,264; Philip Burch, Camden, N. J., 187,221; Faunie Kendrick, Leadville, 187,218; J. D. Arnold, Peabody, Kas., 187,201; G. Clifton Cockerell, Ebensburg, Ohio, 187,150; J. W. McCord, city, 187,132; S. F. Bowen, Salt Lake City, 187,132; F. M. Young, city, 187,132; E. C. Townsend, city, 187,654; H. L. Hardling, Sedalia, Mo., 187,851; G. Rodwell, Cripple Creek, 187,681; D. E. Wall, Franktown, Colo., 187,757; Rodney Jeger, Englewood, Ind., 187,757; F. E. T. St. John, Grand Rapids, Mich., 187,556; J. W. Tatman, St. Louis, Mo., 187,556; S. F. Frank, W. Westfall, Nebraska City, Neb., 187,547; J. W. Fleet, W. Westfall, Nebraska City, 187,509; Phil Zelma, Meyer, 187,509; Pearl Wallace, Chicago, Ill., 187,458; N. J. Stockton, Cheyenne, Wyo., 187,584; Ernest E. Graves, Wyo., 187,584; F. M. Young, city, 187,022; F. Mallehan, Pueblo, 188,037; J. A. Abernathy, Bonham, Tex., 188,109; E. M. Cole, city, 188,249; F. M. Tobias, Pueblo, 188,273; Walter Miller, city, 188,277; Miss Nettie Wright, Cripple Creek, 186,441; G. F. Bratcher, city, 186,342; G. B. Ketring, Oklahoma City, 186,341; B. C. Ross, Pueblo, 186,338; W. N. Swift, University station, Los Angeles, Calif., 186,673; Norman Frost, Pueblo, 188,341; Daniel McKinley, Idaho Springs, 188,691; S. N. Westfall, Spirit Lake, Iowa, 188,697; Mrs. Helen Whaley, city, 186,340; S. John P. Dooittle, Purple, Calif., 188,693; J. W. Marcus, city, 185,994; Ernest Koch, Denver, 185,997; S. E. W. Arnold, Julesburg, Divided, 185,993; T. N. Thompson, Castle Rock, 185,911; L. K. Young, Pueblo, 189,045; C. A. Downs, city, 185,480; A. J. Waters, Pueblo, 185,481; W. T. Seaton, Ogden, Utah, 185,481; N. V. Parry, city, 189,462; Warren Ware, Durango, 189,480; E. W. Gutschall, Monument, 185,250; Esther McMahon, Florence, 185,247; Mrs. Kate Mason, city, 189,666; Mrs. Teasdale, Pueblo, 189,664; W. H. Bunn, Denver, 189,661; E. L. Honks, Norton, Kas., 189,678; E. V. Doolittle, city, 189,678.

\$1.

for dam, No. 4 A, the upper location, or 4 B, a location about 2,000 feet down stream. So far as surface indications show, the locations are of equal merit for safe construction, but proper development by trenching, test pits, or borings may show one location greatly superior to the other, and I strongly recommend that this be done before location is definitely decided upon. This is merely a safe precaution that should always be taken in advance of construction work, and I may add that I believe that such investigation will prove either location a good one for the work proposed. Assuming then, that either location is suitable, we have other methods of comparison which may be more clearly shown in the following table, derived from data contained in Mr. Case's report:

Height Storage, Total Cost (\$), Dam, in feet, Gals., Cost, Gls., Std. A-4... 41 45,758,000 \$2,731,000 163,00

A-4... 49 568,200,000 92,947,000 163,00

A-4... 45 580,192,000 95,813,000 163,00

A-4... 50 500,000,000 116,230,000 163,00

No. 5... 31 600,000,000 25,000,000 42,00

From this table it is evident, other things being equal, that dam 4-B, maximum height, and dam No. 5 give best results for the expenditure. I would recommend, however, that the water level in reservoir No. 4 be not greater than one foot higher than that of reservoir No. 5, or sufficient to cause flow into that reservoir at high water level. This calls for a maximum height of dam at reservoir No. 4 of about 48 feet and results in diminishing the capacity about 80 million gallons, and the cost to some extent. The high water level of reservoir No. 5 is as high as practicable without greatly increasing cost of dam, and I also think that the level suggested for reservoir No. 4 is as high as it should be against the ridge abutment, east end of dam.

Extracts from the report of Mr. Reid bearing on the Seven Lakes improvement and the construction of what is to be known in the water department as the St. John tunnel, to convey the water from the Seven Lakes region to the east watershed of Pike's Peak and the report of Mr. Case bearing upon the High Line reservoir proposal and the water mains extensions follow:

January 1, 1903.

Messrs. J. C. St. John, Chairman, E. R. Clark and W. H. McIntyre, the City Council Committee on Water Works, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Gentlemen:—Complying with your request for an inspection, and in consultation with the city engineer, report upon the proposed plan for an increased water supply for this city, viz.: one or more new reservoirs in the Seven Lakes region, and diverting tunnel to the Ruxton creek water shed, constituting the mountain system; a larger supply main from Ruxton creek and a high service reservoir with distributing main therefrom, constituting the city supply system, the following is submitted:

After having first examined the plans prepared by the city engineer, which were carefully made from data obtained from detailed surveys made under his direction, Mr. Case and the writer made a personal inspection of the proposed reservoir sites and tunnel location in the Seven Lakes region; also examined the proposed conduit route from Ruxton creek and the proposed sites for a high service reservoir.

Mountain System. The location of the Seven Lakes basin should be, probably is, well known to the residents of Colorado Springs. Briefly, however, it is a part of the valley of Middle Beaver creek. This stream has its course on the south side of Pike's Peak, very near its summit, then flows in a southerly and south-westerly direction, past the east portal of Stricker tunnel into and through the reservoir No. 2, a distance of five or six miles to a point directly east of Seven Lakes divide. Here the valley is an open part of considerable width and comparatively low gradient, the chosen location for one of the proposed reservoirs. To the eastward of, and adjacent to, this valley, and at a slightly greater elevation, is an amphitheater, or cul-de-sac, the location selected for a second reservoir.

This last mentioned basin includes the seven small lakes which gives name to this region.

The city engineer has made locations for three reservoir dams, and recommends the construction of two. I fully concur in these locations as will be more fully discussed hereafter.

Some time ago when this same location was under discussion a single dam was proposed at a point farther down stream, and of such dimensions that all of the natural lakes and the valley mentioned would be submerged. For several reasons, in the writer's opinion, was a dam of such dimensions, and this particular location, inadvisable.

Only two of these need be mentioned: First, the location was at too low an elevation in the valley, thus requiring a dam of great dimensions and to store water at the desired level, at the same time requiring an expensive open cut to drain same into Ruxton creek; second, the quantity of materials upon which the dam foundation would rest was not the best to be found in the locality.

Proposed Dams. The city engineer has already reported in detail upon the three most desirable locations for dams and designated dam No. 4 A, dam No. 4-B, each of different heights, for reservoirs No. 4 and dam No. 5 for reservoir No. 5.

The construction of dam 4-B, not at reservoir No. 5, and the con-

struction of St. John tunnel. Further, that the grounds at dam 4-A and 4-B, also along line of proposed open cut to tunnel entrance, be thoroughly tested, by pit or otherwise, to determine the character of material below the surface, so that the best details plans are made, or the tunnel can be dug.

The High Line Reservoir.

The status of the high line reservoir proposition, by which a larger and better water supply for the north end of the city is proposed to be secured, is explained in the following extract from the report of City Engineer Case on the subject:

As has already been reported, two

possible points for high line reservoir which is practicable, the difference being only in the cost of getting water into the reservoir and from the reservoir into the city, and the element of danger arising from the different heights of the dam.

The Brever site, or high line reservoir

No. 1 as we will call it, requires a dam 55 feet high and will cost, when completed, \$142,000. The high water line is 239.74

feet above the ground elevation at Tejon and Madison streets, but from the outlet pipe the fall

would be 155 feet to the ground elevation at Tejon and Madison streets.

The high line reservoir No. 2, or Fairley tract, would cost, when completed, \$124,000. The high water line is 239.74

feet above the ground elevation at Tejon and Madison streets, and the outlet pipe would be 262 feet above the same point.

You will observe that the greatest

on the high line reservoir No. 1 is

55 feet, while on the high line reservoir No. 2 the greatest fall is 354 feet.

Your honorable body has already re-

ported to the council the conditions that exist in regard to our supplying water

to the city from the settler at Manitou.

I will therefore show my estimate as

being made from Manitou to the differ-

ent sites, also from the 8-inch main at

Colorado City to each of the two sites.

From the 8-inch main on Colorado

avenue at Tenth street in Colorado City to high line reservoir No. 1 is 6,900 feet;

this pipe need not be larger than a 12-

inch, and would cost \$1.97 per linear

foot, which would amount to \$13,836.

Should this line be used, 12-inch pipe

from high line reservoir No. 1 to

Madison and Tejon streets is all that will be necessary.

This line will be 8,686 feet in length, which at \$1.97 per linear foot,

will cost \$17,111.42. This, however, will afford only temporary relief, as the 12-inch main would soon be overtaxed, and we would have nearly the same condition as now exists.

The length of the line from the Manitou

settler to high line reservoir No. 1 is

25,950 feet, which, if a 24-inch pipe is

used, will cost \$7.52 per linear foot, or

\$195,444, and a 16-inch line could be run

from high line reservoir No. 1 into the

north end of the city, at Madison and

Tejon streets, which would be 8,686 feet

long, and at \$1.22 per linear foot, will

cost \$22,430.42. As stated above, this

would only be a temporary arrangement, and would aid only the north end of the city.

From Manitou to high line reservoir

No. 2 requires 24,678 feet of 24-inch pipe,

which at \$1.72 per linear foot, would

cost \$42,152.16.

From high line reservoir No. 2 to Mesa

reservoir No. 1 is 11,000 feet. If 16-inch

pipe is used, at \$1.22 per linear foot, the cost would be \$35,420.

The capacity of the 24-inch main

would be great enough to fill both the

16-inch mains contemplated, and still

have a surplus, which might be diverted

into the 8-inch or 16-inch mains this

side of Manitou, should occasion require.

CASCADE AVENUE PARKING WAS SUBJECT OF PROTEST.

Attorneys Walter Scott and G. W. Musser appeared before the city council last evening in support of the pro-

test which had been made by residents of North Cascade avenue against the paving improvements in that section, for which the council is about to levy an assessment against the property benefited. There are twenty-three protestants in all; Mr. Scott representing twenty and Mr. Musser two, the other not being represented either in person or by attorney. The protest is based upon the manner in which the contractors, Ord & Swope did the work, the validity of the assessing act not being called into question as the residents themselves asked the city to have the improvements made.

The protestants are M. S. Rob-

inson, Mrs. S. Dilley, represented by Mr. Clegg; Francis E. Burr, estate of John N. Griswold, Frank H. Pettigrew, Elizabeth S. Cheney, Leonard E. Curtis, Anna E. Kent, R. J. Boles, J. A. Connell, Esther K. Shields, W. K. Jewett, estate of James K. McMillan, Anna Scott, Donaldson, Joseph S. Stevens, estate of W. F. Anderson, estate of A. F. Carpenter, Benjamin S. Allen, Ruth H. Bartlett, C. E. Palmer and Helen E. Waterman, represented by Mr. Scott and Emily McMullan, Blanche Trimble, Estelle Hunter and Maude Price, unrepresented, the last protest coming in too late to be considered anyway.

Mr. Scott made the opening state-

ment and said that the owners of

the property had agreed to let the

contractors do the work in accordance

with the contract and with the spe-

cifications. He wanted to know if

the contractors had failed to comply

with the terms thereof. The main point upon which the protests were based, he said, was the fact that the roadway did not have a hard and smooth surface, which the attorney claimed, was ex-

pressly stipulated throughout the spec-

ifications and the contract as well. In

detail, he said, the excavation was not

done according to contract, in that all

</div



PAGE FOR WOMEN

Edited By Ella Celeste Adams

N THE new world toward which our feet are set, shall we find aught to make our hearts forget?

Earth homely joys and her bright hours of bliss?

Has heaven a spell divine enough for this? For with the pleasure of the spring shall tell?

When on the leafless stalks the brown buds swell,

When the grass brightens and the days grow long,

And little birds break out in rippling song;

O sweet the dropping eve, the blush of morn,

The starlit sky, the rustling fields of corn.

The soft airs blowing from the freshening seas,

The sunflecked shadow of the stately trees,

The mellow thunder and the lulling rain,

The warm, delicious, happy summer rain;

When the grass brightens and the days grow long,

And little birds break out in rippling song;

Thank God for joy!

For glad, sweet thoughts that flood the soul and spring
Lark like into the sky to soar and sing;
For kindly airs that woo to bud and flower
Thy dormant being, and awake new power
With each new morn; new purposes that bring
To heart and soul their full and just employ.
Thank God for joy.

And, oh, thank Him for pain,
That shuts thee in silence. Wait and know
The rain that breaks the blossoms and lays low
The fair green stalk doth nourish e'en in grief.

The being's root, of future bud and leaf
The guaranty. So shalt thou surely grow

To fairer heights, to nobler powers attain.

Thank God for pain.

—Selected.

* * *

"The will to live" is good, but it must include the will to live well, to live bravely and nobly. The very fact of living implies, of course, the living on this high plane, for nothing less is worthy to be called life. It is only the coward and the imbecile who falters and pauses by the way; the true follower of the sublime ideal ever revealed to man—the ideal of the Christ—follows this, though thorns and pitfalls beset the way, though pain and denial and defeat encompass him about, and in this faithful quest he acknowledges no defeat.

It is possible to obtain the most potent and irresistible aid from the spiritual world through prayer and supplication which never fail to sweep one into that mystic atmosphere of the will of God. "Cast thyself into the will of God and thou shall become as God." Thou shall partake of the divine potency. Great aid can be gathered by the soul when the body is locked in the trance of sleep, says Lillian Whiting.

A writer in the Westminster Review has recently questioned, "Is there a sleep of light, a luminous sleep, sleep in which there is absence of thought while there is rest and bliss, there is no darkness and oblivion, but perfect consciousness?"

He proceeds to say that if the science of the spirit were cultivated in Europe as it is in India, and if practical instruction and guidance had been available to Tennyson, what might not so ripe a soul have scaled! What blessed vistas might he not have opened up to the west!

This writer quotes Plato in the Charonides, when, after giving the definition of wisdom, he declares:

"May we then assume that wisdom, viewed in this new light merely as a knowledge that we know or do not know, has this advantage—that he who possesses this wisdom will more easily learn anything which he learns, and that everything will be clear to him, because in addition to the knowledge of each thing that he learns, he sees the knowledge and he will also be better able to test the knowledge which others have of what he learns himself, whereas the inquirer who is without this knowledge will not be able to do it so easily and well?" Are not these, my friend, the real advantages which are to be gained from wisdom?"

"That is to say," continues the writer, "that one who has attained wisdom, though he may on any particular subject know little or nothing, can easily master the subject on turning his attention to it, and even excel a specialist.

The observation applies also, to other phases of life. Socrates was himself an example. While by the strength of wisdom he excelled on the intellectual plane, he excelled also in endurance of cold and heat, hunger and fatigue, in contempt of the dangers of war and bravery on the field of battle, even in the power of bearing more wine, if the occasion demanded it, than anyone else without being intoxicated. Then there were the marvelous graces of the spirit, his perfect self-mastery, his equanimity under all circumstances, his unflinching adherence to truth and right. Such men as he are sustained at this high level by the practice of luminous sleep. In the stillness of that sleep they are in contact with the innermost source of all light, health, and peace. He still and know that I am God. From the communion they came forth with renewed knowledge, strength and purity, for the active duties of the world. For those duties, therefore, the practice of luminous sleep is recommended by the sages of India as the very best training apart from its spiritual value."

This is the luminous sleep in which is refreshment and guidance and power.

Ought one not, questions the writer, to cultivate this sleep? Ought one not, as Plato says every true lover of knowledge ought, "to strain every nerve to reach real existence and far from resting at the multitude of separate phenomena which exists only in the region of opinion, to press on undiscouraged?"

The will to live must include the will to live in the spirit and to act with the energies that are immortal. The will of God is the alembic crucible into which every hope and desire and aspiration must be cast, that the dross may be separated from the pure gold, and that all which is finest and noblest may be still more refined and exalted till it blend in the divine currents and merges itself in the will of God.

There is sound common sense in the reply of Marion Harland to the question, "Please tell me what you think of women with families, who are in moderate circumstances and do not keep 'help' going to clubs three or four days in a week. Do you think it advisable for women with young children to leave them at home or with friends to attend domestic science classes to get pointers on housekeeping?"

The reply was:

"I doubt the propriety of any woman, married or single, rich or poor, idle or busy, attending a club three or four times a week. I believe in women's clubs when convened for mutual improvement and innocent social enjoyment. We have as good a right to them as our husbands, brothers and sons have to their lodges and clubs. It is certainly worse than inadvisable for the mothers of young children to neglect them for the sake of attending whilst clubs or domestic science classes. Something must be crowded out," is a motto each housemother has occasion to quote 20 times a day. But is it crowding the babies out for the nerve-wrung woman to leave them for an afternoon, say, once a week, with a trustworthy guardian while she gets a sorely needed "change" amid other women? The pointers on housekeeping may be valuable in themselves. They are of far more value in lifting daily labor and filling her lungs—morals and mental with fresh air. All work and no out—make her a dull, unambitious wife."

The effect upon women themselves of these enlarged opportunities in every direction has been a development which is almost a regeneration. The capability they have shown in the realm of



IT IS an interesting thing to trace the very latest thing in the opera coat style to its starting point, whether it be in manners or in men. And so it is not surprising that women come in for a vast amount of attention at this particular time of the year, when one must make her choice as to which type of beauty she is best fitted by natural possessions to attain. Time was when the Creator assumed all responsibility concerning the looks of the daughters of earth.

To the wide sleeves are added full chiffon and lace puff, which also peep from the opening of the front. Afternoon gowns have been seen lavish with exquisite embroidery cut from trouser legs that have been worn by Bulgarian princesses. Many a dress yoke, vest, panels, collar, and cuffs at which admiring multitudes gazed once ornamented East Indian skirts or undergarments of Zanana women.

For morning wear flannel and silk shirt waists are trimmed with bands taken from worn Persian towels or with borders and corners cut from silk Japanese and Chinese doilies. Among

the most elegant oriental effects, however, are applique decorations of young gentlemen who square his chin daintily, whether it is worth squaring or not. And who walks and dresses and conducts himself generally according to the print.

And the fad is a good one, for the artist has built his men on a big and generous plan, and the type has to be attained by a system of fair living and much communion with the out-

door weaklings among these men, and that is where, in some respects, art has improved on nature. Any one who can contribute to the beauty and health of the American race is a public service.

Athletic men, strong in body and wholesome in mind, are likely to be honest men. Beautiful women who made of old Persian tapestries or Japanese leathers, and oriental jewels and chains find a part in the toilet.

It is good women. And so the fashion is a goodly one in every way.

And so it is but a matter of choice for the girl of today to choose her style, and then all she has to do is to live up to it. It will take some time and no little work to straighten a bent back or develop at one and the same time a wide chest and slender body.

But it can be done, and it will bring its own reward for all the care and thought devoted to the transformation. For beauty is a great and noble thing. And the woman who has it has more power for good and more capacity for happiness than any other. It is twice blessed." It glorifies taking and giving. And what is best of all, it can be acquired.

And for this chance, after fate has set her one-time irrevocable seal upon one, there can not be too deep a sense of gratitude toward the ones who have thus stimulated women to make the best of their natural good looks and to attain the graces of the ideals given to them.—(Philadelphia Inquirer.)

Embroideries are of all nationalities. In spite of the drooping effects of shoulders and sleeves which leave unbroken one of the most charming lines of the figure, there is a pronounced tendency in new collars to disregard the curve of the neck. It began last summer in the cowl with its turnover of stiff lines and broad circular line, and whose upward progress is happily curbed by the ears. Fortunately, it is only to the woman with a long neck that such a style is possible, and to few of them is the fashion a becoming one, says the Inter Ocean.

The little turnover collar which began long ago as a modest accessory is taking on new importance. When it appeared on bargain counters many months ago marked at humble figures its banishment was confidently predicted. But with full openings it dropped up more elaborate and costly than ever, and in winter displays it figures not only to poster and display cases and in exquisite hand-wrought mullis, but in deep shades, embroidered lavishly with colored silks and metallic threads. Collars of the last order are worn over soft silk scarfs, the latter plaited in front and tied in a natty bow in the back.

For the girl with deft fingers these are halcyon days, for with a bit of fine



ELEGANT MOIRE COAT.

Long fitted coat, of black moire, very full skirt, loose fronts, back tied with folded band of black chiffon with ruffled ends. The cape is of white brocaded velvet, the lining of white satin brocade, with applications of black lace motifs down the fronts. The ruffles are of black kilted chiffon edged with narrow black satin ribbon.



TWO severe cases of Ovarian Trouble and two terrible operations avoided. Mrs. Emmons and Mrs. Coleman each tell how they were saved by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am so pleased with the results obtained from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I feel it a duty and a privilege to write you about it.

"I suffered for more than five years with ovarian troubles, causing an unpleasant discharge, a great weakness, and at times a faintness which would come over me, which no amount of medicine, diet, or exercise seemed to correct. Your Vegetable Compound found the weak spot, however, within a few weeks—and saved me from an operation—all my troubles had disappeared, and I found myself once more healthy and well. Words fail to describe the real, true, grateful feeling that is in my heart, and I want to tell every sick and suffering sister. Don't daily with medicines you know nothing about, but take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and take my word for it, you will be a different woman in a short time."—Mrs. LAURA EMMONS, Walkerville, Ont.

Another Case of Ovarian Trouble Cured Without an Operation.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For several years I was troubled with ovarian trouble and a painful and inflamed condition, which kept me in bed part of the time. I did so dread a surgical operation.

"I tried different remedies hoping to get better, but nothing seemed to bring relief until a friend who had been cured of ovarian trouble, through the use of your compound, induced me to try it. I took it faithfully for three months, and at the end of that time was glad to find that I was a well woman. Health is nature's best gift to woman,

and if you lose it and can have it restored through Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I feel that all suffering women should know of this."—Mrs. LAURA BELLE COLEMAN, Commercial Hotel, Nashville, Tenn.

It is well to remember such letters as above when some druggist tries to get you to buy something which he says is "just as good." That is impossible, as no other medicine has such a record of cures as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; accept no other and you will be glad.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about your sickness you do not understand. She will treat you with kindness and her advice is free. No woman ever regretted writing her and she has helped thousands. Address Lynn, Mass.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

fabric and a few wisps of silk she can accomplish no end of stunning results. Then too, the multitude of designs in medallions and applications of all sorts offer possibilities that are practically endless.

"Tab and stoles are still to the fore, and stocks with drooping ends are very much liked. For tailor-made shirt waists, this style, stitched severely and finished with tiny buttons, is particularly useful. Scarfs tied in smart bows or with ends drooping straight, are worn with all sorts of costumes.

For the short neck a plain stock of the same material as the bodice is apt to be most becoming. If, however, a pretty stock to lighten a dull costume is wanted, a deep pointed front is usually best. The wisp of tulle continues in favor, and is worn as best suits its wearer, at the back or front of the neck, or even at the side. The scarf bow, too, is a movable decoration and appears in the front or the back, as best serves the purpose.

A new finish for the evening toilet is rosettes with ends of different lengths, all made of chiffon. Little flowers are fashioned to finish each end. The rosettes also form a flower, giving a very fetching touch. Bunches of these are worn on high-neck lace waists, which are fastened to one side.



Grandma's Picket-Guard.

Grandma Wilkins was very sick. The doctor said she must be kept quiet, and everybody went about on tiptoe and spoke in low tones. Winfred looked very sad. He crept softly into the darkened room and laid some flowers on grandma's pillow; but she was too sick to look at them. Soon after he heard his mother say to Kate, the cook:

"We must keep the door-bell from ringing if possible."

"I can do something for grandma," thought the little boy.

So he sat on the front step, and soon a woman with a book in her hand came to the door.

"Grandma is very sick," said Winfred. "Nobody must ring the bell."

The lady smiled, but went away. Soon a man with a satchel came.

"Grandma is sick, and mamma doesn't want anything at all," said the boy.

All day long people came. It seemed to Winfred that almost everybody had something to sell; but he kept guard and the bell was silent. Kate came to call him to lunch, but Winfred would not leave his post.

"Just bring me a sandwich or something, and I'll eat it here," he said.

At last the doctor came again. When he came back he smiled down on Winfred and said:

"Well, little picket-guard, your grandma is going to get well, and you have helped to bring about that happy result. You will make a good soldier."

Then his mother came out, and took him in her arms and kissed him.

"I am quite proud of myself," she said. "Now come and have some dinner, and then you may go and see grandma for a moment. She has been asking for you."

When Winfred went in tiptoe, his grandma thanked him with a kiss, and he was a very happy little boy that night.—*Exchange*.

The Little God and Dicky's

By Josephine Dodge Dasham

(Copyright, 1903, by Josephine Dodge Dasham.)

"Where are you going?" said somebody as he stuck out toward the hatrack.

"Oh, out," he returned, with what a fauville artist would call a good imitation of a person wishing to appear plausibly forgetful of something he remembered quite distinctly.

"Well, so that you don't stay long."

"Remember what it is this afternoon."

"He turned like a stag at bay."

"What is it this afternoon?" he demanded viciously.

"I don't know very well."

"So that you're here, that's all."

"I've got to get dressed."

"I will not go to that old dancing school again, and I tell you that I won't, and I won't. And I won't!"

"Now, Dick, don't begin that all over again. It's so silly of you. You've got to."

"Why?"

"Because it's the thing to do."

"Why?"

"Because you must learn to dance."

"Why?"

"Every nice boy learns."

"Why?"

"That will do, Richard. Go and find your pumps. Now, get right up from the floor, and if you scratch the Music chair I shall speak to your father. Aren't you ashamed of yourself? Get right up. You must expect to be hurt if you pull me. Come, Richard! Now, stop trying—such a great boy like you! I am sorry I hurt your elbow, but you know that you aren't crying for that at all. Come along!"

His sister flitted by the door in an amazing dashabille, her accordion-skirted skirt held carefully from the bust, her hair in two glistening blue-botted pigtails. A trail of rose-scented soap flitted through the hall.

"Hurry up, Dick, or we'll be late," she called back sweetly.

"Oh, you shut up, will you?" he snarled.

She looked meek and listened to his deprivation of dessert for the rest of the week with an air of love for the dinner and hatred for the sin that depriv'd even her older sister, who was dressing her.

A desperately patient monologue from the next room indicated the course of events there.

"Your necklace is on the bed. No, I

er little girl. Yes, you must. I shall even now guiding his infant steps around the hall."

Dicky skirted the row of mothers and aunts cautiously. Heaven send Miss Dorothy was not looking at him! She seemed to have eyes in the back of her head, that woman.

"Oh, look! Did you ever see anything so sweet?" said somebody. Involuntarily he turned. There in a corner, all by herself, a little girl was gravely performing a dance. He stared at her curiously. For the first time, free from all personal connection with them, he discovered that those motions were pretty.

She was ethereally slender, brown-creamed brown-haired, brown-skinned. A little fluffy white dress spread fan-shaped above her knees; her ankles were bird-like. The foot on which she poised seemed hardly to rest on the ground; the other pointed outward, hovered easily—now here, now there. Her eyes were serious, her hair hung loose. She swayed lightly; one little gloved hand held out her skirt, the other marked the time.

Dicky advanced and bowed jerkily, grasped one of the loops of her sash in the back, stamped gently a moment to get the time, and the artist sank into the part.

"Don't they do it well, though? See those little things near the door?" he caught as they went by, and his heart swelled with pride.

"What's your name?" he asked abruptly after the dance.

"Thethela," she lisped, and shook her hair over her cheek. She was very shy.

"Mine's Richard Carr Pendleton. My father's a lawyer. What's yours?"

"I—I don't know!" she gasped, obviously considering flight.

He chuckled delightedly. Was ever such engaging idiocy? She didn't know, Well, well!

"Pooh!" he said, grandly. "I guess you know. Don't you really?"

She looked hopefully at her fan and shook her head. Suddenly a light dawned in her big eyes.

"Maybe I know," she murmured. "I guess I know. He—he's a really stumpy!"

"Oh, yeth!" she beamed at him. "My Uncle Harry's got a bulldog. His name is Eli. He likey me."

"Well, see here! Do you know how they make their tails short? A man bites 'em off! A fellow told me—"

"Oh! Oh! Oh!" She shuddered off him in his big eyes.

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The Weekly Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22.

Published Every Thursday

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE WOLCOTT PRONUNCIAMENTO.

TWO IMPORTANT political documents were presented to the Republicans of Colorado on Friday.

The first of these was a notice from Representative Frewen, leader of the Wolcott forces in the house, addressed to unarmist Breckinridge of the house elections committee, declaring that unless that committee reported arbitrarily in favor of unseating all the 15 Democratic members from Arapahoe county, and unless the committee reported that the vote on unseating the 15 should be taken as a unit and not on each man separately, the Wolcottites would not vote to seat a single Republican.

And the other was an "Appeal to Republicans," signed by E. O. Wolcott and published in the Denver Republican, urging that "prompt and united action" be taken by the Republicans of the house to throw out the Democratic members from Arapahoe county, or "better still," to enter a caucus upon that matter.

The time is long past when the people of Colorado could feel any surprise at any display of effrontery by Mr. Wolcott, and for that reason it is hardly worth while to call attention to the insolence of this advice.

But it is worth repeating that the only obstacle to united action on the part of the Republican members of the assembly is Mr. Wolcott himself.

The party is under solemn pledges to the people that Mr. Wolcott shall not be a candidate.

In making himself a candidate, Mr. Wolcott dishonors the party, and if his candidacy could succeed it would destroy the party chances of future success.

The 17 anti-Wolcott members of the house are under most direct and solemn pledges to their constituents that they will not under any circumstances or in any way aid the Wolcott candidacy, and every effort to secure the support or the approval of these men is an insult to their character and an outrage upon their honesty.

Further than that, the honest Republicans of the house have decided that these contest cases shall be tried according to their merits, and that neither the threats of the Democratic anarchists of the senate nor the Wolcott Gangsters of the house shall prevent their doing their duty in this matter.

At the proper time the committee on elections will present its report on the contest cases from Arapahoe and elsewhere.

If the members of that committee are convinced from the testimony presented to them that the Democrats were honestly elected, they will say so.

If they believe that the Democrats whose seats are contested all owe their places to fraud, and that the Republican contestants should be declared elected, they will say so.

If they are convinced that some of the Republicans were honestly elected, and that some of the Democrats were also honestly elected, they will say so.

And then if the Wolcott Gang desires to take the position that it will not vote for Republicans who were elected to the house, because it cannot also secure the seating of Republicans who were not elected, it will have the option of carrying out Mr. Frewen's threat.

Mr. Wolcott's "Appeal." Mr. Frewen's threat, the influence of all the federal office holders summoned to the capital by Brady, and all the lying "news" and manufactured opinions of the Denver Republican and its Cleve-land Democratic editor, have not changed the situation in any particular.

The genuine Republicans of the assembly, supported by the great majority of the Republicans of the state, are committed to the policy of justice and the keeping of pledges made to the people.

The events of the past week have only demonstrated more clearly that this policy is the right one.

Against all the manufactured opinion of the machine, the Gangsters and the federal office holders, the real voice of the people has been heard, and the result is that the 17 real Republicans are firmer than ever in their convictions, while the tools and the dupes of the Boss and his Gang are wavering and uncertain as to what they should do.

But there need be no doubt as to what will happen tomorrow.

The report of the committee on elections will be presented on the merits of the case.

It will voice the honest opinion of the members of that committee.

And then whatever the Democrats may do, and whatever the Wolcott Gangsters may do, it is safe to say that the people of Colorado will approve the actions of those legislators who have the courage to present to the people of this state the refreshing novelty of a political party whose main purpose is to do the right thing, to deal justly and to keep their pledges.

MR. WOLCOTT'S RIGHTS AS A CANDIDATE.

UNDER ordinary circumstances any member of any political party has an unquestioned right to appear as a candidate for any office in the gift of that party and to make as strong a contest for that position as himself and his friends can accomplish by honorable means.

But at the present time a considerable number of the Republican members of the assembly have pledged their constituents that under no circumstances will they vote for Mr. Wolcott, or assist his candidacy or enter a caucus at which his candidacy is to be considered.

The Republican party has given pledges to the people that Mr. Wolcott shall not be sent to the senate, and it is owing to these pledges that the state, the legislative and the congressional tickets were successful in the last election.

The party was defeated in 1900 because Mr. Wolcott was then an open and pronounced candidate, and the party was successful in 1902 because he himself said he was not a candidate, and because he kept out of the state and out of the campaign during its progress.

Mr. Wolcott cannot be elected without wanton violation of individual and party pledges to the people, and his election certainly would be most injurious to the party interests.

Mr. Wolcott does not rely upon a fair hearing of his cause to decide his candidacy, but he is trying to win by manufactured public sentiment, by subsidized newspapers and by all the corrupt and dishonorable methods of machine politics.

Under such circumstances Mr. Wolcott, if he is a sincere Republican, and if he has any regard for the honor and welfare of this state, has no right to be a candidate.

Under such circumstances his candidacy is an insult to the honor of the people, and an outrage upon intelligence of the genuine Republicans whom he is trying to entrap and to mislead.

The latest argument in favor of the election of a United States senator by direct vote of the people is yesterday's political proceedings in Denver. And the next one will be tomorrow's.

THE OBSTACLE TO REPUBLICAN SUCCESS.

THE REPORT of the elections committee of the house has been received and the house has acted upon its recommendations. In addition to the majority report, there were two minority reports, but the house decided to approve none of them. The Republican majority favored the unseating of seven Democrats. The Republican minority recommended the unseating of 17 Democrats. The Democratic members favored the unseating of no Democrats.

The house decided to unseat six Democrats, including the two from Las Animas county and the four Arapahoe "float" representatives.

Whatever question there may have been in regard to the single member from Arapahoe county who was selected for expulsion from his seat, there can be no reasonable doubt that the evidence submitted to the committee was sufficient to justify the conclusion that the two Democrats from Las Animas and the four Arapahoe "floats" were not honestly elected and that the decision of the people was actually in favor of their Republican competitors.

It was therefore the duty of the legislature to approve the action of the committee recommending that the Democrats be unseated and that the Republicans be put in their places, and it will be welcome news to Republicans throughout the state that neither factional strife nor the threats of Democratic leaders were sufficient to prevent this just and wise action.

Now need it be feared that the Democrats will be able to use this action in such a way as to promote their party's interests. The threat to expel Republican senators against whom farcical contests have been instituted may, or may not, have been a bluff, but whatever the Democrats may do, the people of the state will find a way to make their will known and to approve the party that has stood for honesty and justice in dealing with such partisan questions.

The result of the action of the house in these contest cases leaves the Republicans with the narrow majority of two votes on joint ballot.

The Republican party can elect a Republican senator if its members will stand together and act in accordance with the will of their constituents and for the good of the party.

The main obstacle to this much-desired result is the presence as a candidate of one for whom a considerable number of Republican legislators are solemnly pledged not to vote, one who cannot be elected under any circumstances, and one upon whom must mainly rest the failure to choose a Republican senator—if that should be the final outcome.

With Edward O. Wolcott out of the race, the Republicans could agree upon a candidate.

How long will Edward O. Wolcott cling to the Addicks policy, and stand in the way of Republican success?

A WELL-GROUNDED PROTEST.

A CIRCULAR has been issued from the headquarters of the American Humane association, calling public attention to a bill which has already passed the national house of representatives and is now pending in the senate.

This bill amends the present law by extending from 28 to 40 hours the length of time for which live stock may be confined in cars without food, water or rest.

The Humane association protests against the proposed change not only because of its inhumanity, but also on account of the positive danger to public health which arises from the sale of animals for food, when their condition at the time of their being slaughtered is such as to be positively unfit for food uses.

As the present law provides that "when animals are carried in cars in which they can and do have proper food, water, space and opportunity to rest, the provisions in regard to their being unloaded shall not apply," it would seem that there is no good reason for changing its provisions, and we do not believe that public sentiment will approve the relaxing of restrictions that have been proved to be necessary by countless cases of gross cruelty and wanton indifference to the interests of the public in the matter of healthful food.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

RECENT events in Venezuela have made it more evident than before that the relations of this country to the republics of South America, and to the nations of Europe in connection therewith, will continue to be an important part of our foreign policy for many years to come.

If it were a simple matter of asserting our rights, according to what we believe to be reasonable, the affair would not be so difficult. But unfortunately we have to contend on the one side with the prejudices or ignorance of the South Americans and on the other with the prejudices and the willful blindness of the Europeans.

It is admitted by all who discuss the matter that the Monroe doctrine is not only an essential part of the foreign policy of the United States, but it is also a principle of universal acceptance by our people. Whatever party is in power the United States will stand by the Monroe doctrine, and practically the entire people will go to any lengths in war or peace to secure the observance of the principles embodied in it.

The United States will not allow European nations to consider this hemisphere an open field for colonization, it will not permit them to extend their systems of government here, and it will not permit them to oppress American republics without reason and justice.

That this frank avowal of our determination is a dangerous one cannot be denied. It is a provocation to trouble makers, and it will continue to serve as a text for magazine writers and others, who will point out that it is not a part of "international law," and that the United States is unwarranted in making such a declaration.

Nevertheless that is the position that has been assumed by the United States, and the frank avowal of it tends toward peace rather than toward war. It is certainly better that European nations should know our position than that they should be ignorant of it, and certainly no European power need get into trouble through lack of knowledge on the subject.

And the recent events in Venezuela have shown that while there is a constant danger of complications in this matter, none of the powers of Europe under present conditions has any desire to seek a quarrel with the United States. Before beginning their movement against Venezuela, Great Britain and Germany were both very careful to inform the government at Washington that they had no intention of seizing Venezuelan territory or establishing a permanent occupation there.

American friendship is too valuable and American hostility too dangerous to warrant a trial of the matter. The European powers, singly or together, might establish a territorial seizure in South America by force, but there is nothing in South America to make it worth while for them to do so in the face of the opposition of the United States.

HOW ST. PIERRE PERISHED.

THE RECENT reports of the scientists who have visited Martinique since the great disaster of May 8, 1902, present some very interesting facts in regard to the disaster in which nearly 30,000 persons lost their lives.

Mr. George Kennan and others have presented the subject with all the ability of experienced correspondents, and Dr. Angelo Heilprin has told his observations in a recently published book which suggests a theory of the disaster that appears to be eminently reasonable.

It appears that a new crater was formed on the side of the mountain nearest to St. Pierre, and on the morning of the disaster the internal forces of the mountain produced an explosion which blew out the floor of the crater, and threw it, together with a vast mass of cinders, pebbles, ashes and steam, high into the air. Immediately below this more solid matter, it is suggested there was a gaseous mass confined under high pressure and intensely hot, consisting chiefly of air and steam, with some small amount of sulphurous gas. In the throat of the volcano its only avenue of expansion was upward, lifting the rocks and other material. But as soon as the throat was cleared, it found an easier way of escape to the side and away from the mountain. At the same time there was presumably a sudden expansion or explosion of this gaseous mass, away from the mountain and between the earth's surface below and the heavier ashes and steam above.

This puff of hot wind and steam was shot at St. Pierre as from the mouth of a cannon. Its temperature is estimated at from 500 to 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit, and its velocity at from 75 to 125 miles an hour. It combined the destructive force of a cyclone and a steam blast. It needed no poisonous gas to complete its work, for it killed instantly. It left in St. Pierre only two living men from among 30,000. It piled stone walls and iron beams in shapeless ruins. It tore clothing from bodies, it burned clothing from bodies, and in some cases it burned bodies beneath clothing leaving the fabric uninjured. It swept down upon the sea and set ships on fire, burning their crews upon their decks.

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GOEBEL RULES PROVED TO BE A BOOMERANG FOR DEMOCRATS

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 19.—Today was probably the most exciting day in the history of Colorado since Governor Waite trained the guns of the state militia on the Denver city hall.

The entire trouble came about through the adoption of the Goebel rules by the senate and the so-far successful efforts to thwart them by the Republicans of that body. The cry of meeting revolution with revolution worked the wrong way, and tonight the Democratic members of the senate find themselves in the minority by one of the slickest moves ever made in a parliamentary body, the 11 Republicans succeeded in unseating seven Democrats, leaving the senate standing 18 Republicans to 17 Democrats. Of course the Democratic members will refuse to recognize the Republican claim, but as the house is strongly Republican, that body will recognize the Republican seat on joint ballot.

It came about in this way: After the house had expelled six of its members because of conclusive evidence of fraud against them having been proved, the senate met for the purpose of retaliating. The majority of the elections committee in the senate had prepared a report recommending the unseating of two Republicans. This would make the legislature on joint ballot 51 Democrats and 49 Republicans. The majority report was read, and a vote on the first question, which was the case of Williams against Ballinger, was demanded. Lieutenant Governor Haggott refused to put the vote without debate. Acting under the Goebel rules, Secretary Sprague arose, put the vote, and declared it carried. During this time, Senator Campbell, the Republican member of the elections committee, was presenting the minority report, which was to the effect that seven Democrats and seven Republicans seated. Lieutenant Governor Haggott declared Sprague's office vacant on the ground that Sprague had overstepped his authority, and appointed Senator Pryor to act as secretary. The vote on the minority report was put, and declared carried. The Democrats claimed they voted against it, but in the confusion which was going, because of the two presiding officers and secretaries placing and declaring motions, their votes were not so recorded, and the chair held that the motion was carried and that the seven senators were expelled.

This caused a terrible rumpus on the part of the Democrats. In the meantime, the seven Republican senators presented themselves at the door and demanded admittance, but it was refused. They then took the oath of office on the outside of the senate chamber. Late tonight the senate has not adjourned. The Democratic members know that if an adjournment is taken, the seven newly elected senators will take their places and be recognized by Lieutenant Governor Haggott.

At 10:30 Lieutenant Governor Haggott asked Governor Peabody to release members from the senate chamber. This means that the state militia will be called upon to force the admission of Republican members-elect to their seats. In the meantime the Democrats have filled a number of the rooms of the state house with a lot of the thugs they used to carry the election on election day, and trouble may result.

In the house the elections committee made three reports. One was to seat all of the Republicans from Arapahoe county and all of the Republicans from the float counties with Arapahoe, and the two Republicans contesting from Las Animas county. This report was signed by Mr. Whinnery of the elections committee. The remaining Republican members of the committee recommended the unseating of the two Las Animas county men, four Arapahoe and one from Arapahoe. This report was very conservative, and was based on actual figures of fraud proved to the committee. The third report was by the Democrats on the committee, recommending that all of the Democrats whose seats were contested retain their positions. The entire day was taken up in the adoption and settlement of the report, and finally resulted in the expelling of the four Democratic float representatives from Arapahoe county and the two Democrats from Las Animas county and seating the Republicans in their stead. What are known as the Spanish members held the balance of power and exercised it all through the day. Three members, Riley, Garcia and Sanchez constitute the Spanish membership. The Republicans voted as a unit, as well as did the Democrats, and the Spaniards voted with the Democrats for the 11 straight Arapahoe to hold their seats, and with the Republicans, expelling the other six. The Republicans, for the first time, presented a united party during the entire day.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 20, 1 a. m.—After a tumultuous conflict in the general assembly, in the course of which Governor Peabody was requested to call out the military forces of the state in order to seat seven Republican senators declared to be wrongfully excluded from their places, the situation has quieted down with a Democratic majority in possession of the senate chamber. At this hour a supply of blankets has been sent in to them, and the indications are that they propose to hold the fort until balloting begins today, and possibly until time for the joint ballot on Wednesday.

The senate is divided into two organizations, one with Adams as presiding officer and Sprague as secretary, the other with Lieutenant Governor Haggott and Secretary Pryor as officers. The first named organization has thrown out two regularly elected Republicans and seated two Democrats for the purpose of giving the Democrats a majority on joint ballot. Meanwhile the Republicans have thrown out seven Democrats, thereby gaining a majority in the senate. The oath of office was administered to the seven Republicans but they were refused admission to the senate chamber. Judge Gabbert administered the oath to the two Democrats.

At this hour it is stated that no further radical action is contemplated by either side. The consensus of the better judgment on both sides is that a compromise should be effected whereby duly elected members should be allowed to retain their seats. It is felt that the majority report of the house committee on elections was conservative and the action of the house fully justified by the proofs presented. It is further felt strongly that the sentiment of the state will not support radical action by either side in arbitrarily unseating members of the senate. It is believed therefore that an agreement will be reached restoring the senate membership as constituted previous to last night's session, leaving the vote on joint ballot 51 Republicans to 49 Democrats, the Spanish delegation holding the balance of power.

Senate Proceedings.

Leadville and Dick of Walsenburg. The report of the minority made the following changes: It unseated Bailey of Arapahoe and seated W. V. Elliott; it unseated Ballinger and seated George T. Montgomery; it unseated Buckley and seated John R. Galloway; it unseated Griffith and seated R. J. Pittkin; it declared the seat of Senator Hallett vacant on the ground that he is not a resident of the district he represents; it unseated Hill and seated H. W. Twombly; it unseated Hughes and seated G. W. Ordway; it unseated Kennedy and seated C. H. Freeman.

At times during the evening session it appeared that there would be a riot. It was said that both sides had men in the lobbies ready to enforce their demands. It is certain that a large number of the Democratic politicians were on hand, dressed in citizens clothes. After the Democrats realized that they were up against it, Haggott continued to refuse to recognize any of them, they readied some of the vilest abuse upon the Lieutenant governor. Senator Rush was particularly abusive. Among other things he said in speaking of the Lieutenant governor: "He is not a presiding officer. He is simply a nonentity. He sits there like a stick and refuses to recognize legally elected members of this house. We are not being presided over by a gentleman, but by a man without principle, honor or integrity. You members who are assisting him in this high-handed bungo game are no better than that villain in the chair." His tirade continued for about 20 minutes, and was along the same lines. The doors of the senate were kept locked, and no one was permitted to enter or retire, for fear that the mob on the outside, becoming incensed at the tirade on the inside, would enter and cause trouble. During it all, Lieutenant Governor Haggott sat with a smile of contentment on his face. He said he realized that he had won out against the Democrats on their own rules, and there was no use getting excited about it.

Later Senator Ward recited at length the events of the evening, asking that the records show just what had occurred, and that Lieutenant Governor Haggott had refused to recognize the Democratic senators. Later President pro tem Adams assumed control of the Democratic members, and they proceeded to vote on the election contests, throwing out the Republican members. The Republicans refused to vote on all such questions. Every move by both sides was taken down by stenographers, and the two sessions of the committee were to unseat McLowry on joint account of their respective mis-

ings. After this was over a lull occurred as there was nothing more to do, and the Democrats were afraid to add.

In the meantime the Democratic state central committee gathered in an outer room for the purpose of trying to reach some sort of an agreement. The only agreement the Republicans will hear to is that the contest against every Republican member of the senate be withdrawn. This would leave the assembly on joint ballot, 51 Republicans and 49 Democrats. During the lull, Senator Cornforth arose and said:

"Mr. President, a moment ago this senate adopted a report to the effect that the Republican contestants be seated. These men presented themselves at the door for admittance, but were refused. They have been sworn in and are on the outside waiting for admittance. I demand that the sergeant-at-arms open the door and let them in." His demand brought forth a number of yells of derision from the Democratic senators. The demand was made simply to preserve in the records as kept by Secretary Pryor:

Haggott's Ultimatum.

Lieutenant Governor Haggott, in defining his position, said:

"I am satisfied from the rules adopted by the committee on privileges and elections that the conduct of this case, also from the protests of the contestants whose seats are in question, also by the action of the committee on privileges and elections, as well as from other means of information, that the senators have not had an opportunity to defend their rights to seats in this body, and that to recognize this motion for the adoption of this report would be to allow the senators to be arbitrarily and unlawfully deprived of their seats.

"For these reasons I shall decline to entertain any motion to approve this report of the committee on privileges and elections until such time as the senators are accorded a reasonable opportunity to defend their rights in this contest, in accordance with the principles of law governing such matters."

"Section 14, article 5 of the state constitution declares that the lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate.

"The provision of section 13 of article 5, providing that each house shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings, etc., must be construed consistently with the other provisions of the constitution. The authority of the president of the senate to put all motions when he is acting as president of the senate, is absolutely and necessarily implied as an inseparable function attached to the office. It is beyond the power of the senate, under guise of determining the rules of this proceeding, to usurp and take away from the president of the senate the power to put motions.

"As lieutenant governor and president of the senate, I am sworn to enforce the constitution of the state and of the United States. It is therefore my duty to take notice of and enforce the constitution and the laws of the state. It is also my duty to refuse to enforce an alleged rule, or take action in violation of the constitution and laws of the state, and because of his persistence therein, declare him suspended from office."

House Proceedings.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 19.—The calling of the roll disclosed the fact that every member of the house was present, even Mr. Jones, whose illness has been reported as dangerous, was in his seat looking like a skeleton. He was accompanied by his son and physician, who kept a continuous watch over him.

It was just 11:57 when Chairman Breckenridge of the committee on elections, arose and presented the majority report. He stated that he wished to be brief so he immediately began the reading of the report. The first report was on the contest of Morgan vs. Moore, one of the Arapahoe floats. The report was to the effect that on the face of the returns Moore was elected but the committee had found evidence of enough fraud to justify the expulsion of Moore and the seating of Morgan.

He then read the following statement, which was read by the committee on elections relative to their findings:

"In the contest between James K. Allen et al. vs. Samuel W. Belford et al. Statement of the majority of committee on elections.

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"As lieutenant governor and president of the senate, I am sworn to enforce the constitution of the state and of the United States. It is therefore my duty to take notice of and enforce the constitution and the laws of the state. It is also my duty to refuse to enforce an alleged rule, or take action in violation of the constitution and laws of the state, and because of his persistence therein, declare him suspended from office."

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THE WHITE DOVE OF PEACE IS HOVERING NEAR SENATE CHAMBER

Special to the Gazette.
Denver, Colo., Jan. 20.—First vote for United States senator; Teller, 50; Wolcott, 27; Goudy, 17; Robert, 8; Dixon, 5; Springer, 1; Northcott, 1.

This vote was cast as follows:

Vote of the Republican senate:

For Wolcott—Campbell, De Long, Leeman, Montgomery, Newell, Ordway, Plitkin, Twombly—9.

For Howbert—Corrington, Owen—2.

For Goudy—Dick, Ewing, Elliott, McDonald—4.

For Springer—Drake—1.

For Dixon—Farwell, Pryor—2.

For Northcott—Wood—1.

Vote in the Democratic senate:

For Teller—Adams, Conejos; Adams, Garapahoe; Bailey, Ballinger; Basila, Buckley; Clayton, Copp, Graves, Griffith, Hallett, Hill, Hughes, Healy, Horn, Jefferson, Kennedy, Lewis, Moore, Robison, Rush, Seldombridge, Taylor, Ward, West—25.

McGuire excused.

Detailed roll call in the house:

For Teller—Belford, Delaney, Dinkel, Haskins, Kelley, Kinsel, Lytle, Madden, Marion, McArthur, McDougal, MacKenzie, Moler, Morris, Mulligan, Murto, Pace, Paul, Rubio, Smith, Stubbs, Taylor, Tomkins, White—25.

For Northcott—Dulin, Fleming, Frewen, Gable, Hillyer, Hoyt, Jones, Keene, Lovell, McLeod, Melkelohn, Messervy, Richmond, Ryan, Stephen, Van Horn, Warner—18.

For Goudy—Breckenridge, Cook, Hough, Cooper, Davis, Kimball, Madlum, Naugle, Stevens, Watson, Whinery, White, Mr. Speaker—13.

For Howbert—Aitken, Dolph, Garcia, Gill, Riley, Sanchez—6.

For Dixon—Kinsey, Slawson, Shireman—2.

Features of the Day.

Probably never in the history of Colorado has she stood face to face with a fight over the spoils of office as today, while the contest over the election of the next United States senator is being conducted. So bitter has her war become that there were three separate bodies working today, and a total of 108 votes were cast, whereas the constitution provides for only 100. The two senates which were organized last night continued today with the officials presiding. During the early morning, both were content to occupy different sides of the same room, transacting business by each not seeming to interfere with the work of the other, but as the hour for balloting for the next United States senator drew near, the Republicans in the senate chamber decided to join their right Republican brethren who had been clamoring in vain for admission at the front door since they were elected by the minority last night, so they filed out to the Lieutenant governor's room, where they proceeded to ballot.

The Democratic senators are still in possession of the chamber and say they will stay there until the time arrives for a joint ballot at 12 o'clock tomorrow.

Both Democratic and Republican senators appeared in high good humor, after their all night session, although the majority of them showed the loss of sleep.

The lieutenant governor appeared in the chamber shortly before 10 o'clock.

Senator McDonald arose and made a motion to adjourn. The motion was put to the Republicans by Lieutenant Governor Haggott, the Democrats demanding a roll call. The Republicans voted "aye" and the Lieutenant governor declared the motion carried, and the session adjourned.

The Republican senators then pro-

ceeded to read, paying no further at-

tention to the proceedings, while the

Democrats proceeded with the roll call

on the motion, all of those present vot-

ing "nay." The motion to adjourn was

declared lost by the Democrats, Senator

Seldombridge arose and having failed

to receive recognition by the Lieutenant

governor addressed the president pro-

tem, W. H. Adams, demanding a call

of the senate.

Senator Adams asked Lieutenant Gov-

ernor Haggott if he would recognize

Senator Seldombridge and upon the for-

mer's replying emphatically that he

would not, Senator Adams declared that

a call of the senate was in order.

The call being taken, further proceed-

ings under it were dispensed with, and

Senator Ward then addressed the Lieu-

tenant governor, who refused to recog-

nize him, after which the senator ad-

dressed W. H. Adams, president pro-

tem, moving that the senate adjourn

until 10:10 o'clock Tuesday, January 20,

1903. The motion being put by Senator

Adams, the Democrats voted "aye" and

Senator Adams declared the senate ad-

joined.

A Fresh Start.

At 10:10 o'clock the Democratic senate

was called to order by Senator Adams.

Prayer by the chaplain followed by the

roll call showed that the Republicans

were steadfast in their determination

to take part only in the senate organiza-

tion last night.

The Democrats proceeded with the

reading of the journal.

The determination not to yield one-

inch of their respective positions was

evident in every action of both organiza-

tions in the senate all morning. Some-

thing new occurred during the morn-

ing, the first one occurring when Lieu-

tenant Governor Haggott announced

that no business could be transacted so

long as there were armed men in the

ante-rooms and corridors who were

kept there for the purpose of intim-

ating the senate.

Senator Hughes immediately asked if

that included "the armed thugs and

strikers in the Lieutenant governor's

room, to which Chairman Haggott re-

plied: "You are not a member of this

body hence I'll not answer you. If a

senator asks the question I will an-

swer." Senator Barlow then stated that

while he would not use the language of

Senator Hughes he would like to know

if the chairman included the men re-

ported said were in the chairman's private

room. Chairman Haggott then replied

that his statement included all armed

men around the senate chamber, and

that the senate was intimidated and that

business would not be transacted.

Senator Barlow said: "Intimidated by

whom? By you?"

The Lieutenant governor laughingly

replied: "I hope not senator, I thought

I had been very kind." He then repeated

that the Democrats had armed men

who had been placed in the corridors for

the purpose of intimidating Republican

senators, and that while he was given

authority under the constitution to pre-

serve order. He referred to Mr.

Goudy and paid him a glowing tribute,

referring emphatically to his qualifica-

tions to look after the state's interests

on all questions of irrigation and to

protect the party.

Representative Cooper seconded the

nomination. Mrs. Ruble, the only lady

member in the house, placed Henry M.

Teller in nomination with the following

well chosen words:

"Mr. Speaker—in the pure name of

the womanhood of this the greatest

state in the union, in the august name

of liberty for the oppressed of all the

earth, in the name of justice, I nominate

one who has forgotten self in the service

of his country, who has added

glory to the name of Colorado. In the

United States senate and whose name

has gone round the world—Henry M.

Teller."

Mrs. Ruble was loudly applauded as

she sat down.

Representative Tompkins seconded

the nomination of Mr. Teller. He paid

the senator a high tribute and made an

earnest appeal to the members to return

Mr. Teller to the senate.

Representative Messervy secured the

floor and placed Mr. Wolcott's name

before the body. The representative

from Fremont referred to Mr. Wolcott

as having always stood by the Repub-

lican party and as having spent 12 years

in the United States senate. Said he,

"The brand of Colorado politics stands

with each senatorial seat." He believed

there was no occasion for plumping into

such a thing. Frightening reports have been circulated, but I see

no occasion for such great alarm."

Which part of the senate will you

recognize?

I don't know. I will be advised on

that point by attorneys. Several law

yers are looking up the law on the ques-

tion now. I will be guided absolutely by

the law. In my executive capacity I am

impartial. Of course all the things

leading up to the split will have to be

considered in connection with the law

and will be given due weight. I don't

intend to act arbitrarily. When I confer

with my counsel I will be better able

to state my position.

Because a few people in my party go

wild," continued the governor. "Is no

reason why I should go wild. If this

matter is treated coolly and calmly, as

it should be, all trouble will be avoided.

There is no occasion for plunging into

such a thing. Frightening reports have

been circulated, but I see

no occasion for such great alarm."

I have not been asked to call out the

guard. I don't contemplate calling it

out. I have not told any officer or offi-

cials of the guard to stand prepared to

answer my call. I think the

THE OLD RELIABLE



ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

ON TORNADO PROPERTY.

Special to the Gazette.
Cripple Creek, Jan. 21.—Clements & Osborn, leasing on the Tornado property of the Elkhorn company, located on Ravine Hill, have steadily maintained that the production would increase, and that the day would come when their leases would prove to be one of the largest leases in the camp. As the property is now producing about one car load a day it seems as if their assertions will come true. As work proceeds there, conditions get brighter, and the outlook is far better than ever. Their work of raising and winzing from the various levels demonstrated that the levels had been driven through ore, and that no attention was paid to prospecting between levels, as it only goes to show that they must have done this to enable them to clean up close to \$20,000 from the sale of ore in about six months time.

The big bore which is known as the Bainbridge or El Paso tunnel, will develop the Nellie Bly claim of the American Consolidated and M. company more than any other property in the district, as the proposed route, as it now stands, will cut this claim from a point where it will travel 1,100 feet exactly through the one claim, and is supposed to cut the property at a depth of between 500 and 600 feet from the surface, so that if any ore is there, it will be opened up by the tunnel people. The company, it is understood, has all the treasury stock subscribed for at a fair price, which will also enable it to sink a shaft on the Last Stake claim, which is located next to the Gold Coin property at Victor. The present shaft of this property is at this time only a few feet from surface, but it is reported that a contract is already let for an additional 600 feet of sinking.

Kansas City people, who are operating the Up-to-Date Mining company, are doing considerable development work on their property, which is located on Sage creek, a short distance from the Fluorine and Wilcox properties on Copper mountain. This company, which now has a shaft some 350 feet in depth, commenced a short time ago drifting from the bottom level, where it is following a very strong vein which runs all the way from 3 to 4 feet in width, giving returns of very fair assays. The company, which is now some 22 feet from the shaft, expects with nearly every shot now it will run into the junction of an ore shoot that is known to cross the vein it is working on, and which is in the immediate vicinity of its present work.

The Sioux Falls and Cripple Creek Mining company now has the excavation ready for the foundation of the cyanide plant, which is located on Copper mountain. The president of the company, who is here from the east, will take personal supervision of the erection of a mill, which will be commenced immediately, and the company is also making arrangements with one of the electric light companies to furnish power and light for the new project. It is reported that both electric companies are now figuring on stringing their wires over the saddle between Rhyolite and Copper mountain, giving the many properties in this section power and light with which to work.

The Colorado L. M. & M. company working on the Dexter, claim on Bull Hill, has now reached a depth of 360 feet with the shaft, which it is expected to continue to the 400-foot point. From there the company will crosscut in two directions. The leasing company is following a good looking vein in sinking its shaft, but is not trying to save any ore from it. This same company, which also has a lease on the California claim on gold hill, will commence operations again the first of February, when sinking will be resumed on this property.

Last night two cars of ore containing about 67 tons, were shipped from the World's Fair claim of the Gold Bond company, which are expected to return values in the neighborhood of \$40 in gold to the ton. George Hummer, the well-known lessor on this property, expects to make a shipment of one car of screeches the first of next week and believe it will run somewhere around the \$70 mark to the ton.

C. Abbott and others, operating the Colorado City, last night finished unwatering the shaft, and will now begin the work of drifting from the bottom level. A new gallows frame and hoist have been installed and it is reported that within the next few days a new shaft house will be commenced.

Kelso and partner, operating through the lower Gold Sovereign shaft, are breaking ore that assays indicate will run about \$30 to the ton. Their lease is from the first level up to the surface, and they now have a vein that is all ore and two feet wide, from which a shipment will be sent out in a very few days.

Lesser Tillery, working on the south end of the Ben Hur property, it is reported broke into the junction of the two veins today and has opened up a fine sized body of ore of smelting grade which is sprinkled pretty freely with sylvanite.

It is rumored on the hills today that Sol Camp, late manager of the Elkhorn company, will be offered the position of manager of the Isabella company.

Why Insure?

"Arkansas is full of bright and witty people," said Secretary George R. Brown, of the board of trade yesterday, "and in showing you this letter I think I violate no confidence. Dr. Leal, of Kingsland, one of my friends, wrote asking that the board of trade use its efforts to have the insurance companies open an agency or 'plant' one, as they call it, in his town. The companies declined, giving me their reasons, because the buildings were frame and the town had no fire company to afford protection. I then advised Dr. Leal, and his reply you can read. The letter is a marvel of conciseness and as bright as it is brief:

"Please accept honest thanks for your recent kindness. What need would we have for fire insurance if our chicken coops were built of brick and we had a fire company to protect them."

"The doctor," said Mr. Brown, "is logical to say the least."—(Arkansas Gazette)

COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

Colorado Springs, Jan. 21.—The mining stock market this morning showed increased strength. Several stocks were in active demand and prices held up strong. In the mines list C. K. & N. was the feature. Reports of the rich strike forced this stock up to 23½, a gain of three cents over yesterday's close and 500 shares were sold. El Paso remained stationary on one small sale. Gold Dollar Cons. gained fractionally but was not in great demand. Gould advanced fractionally. Gould advanced fractionally. Isabella lost slightly on light trading.

Pharmacist gained fractionally and Portland remained stationary at \$1.70. Among the preferred prospects fractional advances prevailed. Beacon Hill-Ajax opened at the old quotation but gained fractionally. Easter Bell, Eleanor and Gold Bond advanced fractionally. Mary Cashen gained two cents a share on a 1,000-share transaction. Little Puck, Missouri, New Haven, Republic and Rose Maud all made fractional advances. In the prospects list Goldstone and Old Gold advanced fractionally, the latter being a trader to the extent of 40,000 shares.

MINES.

Bid. Ask.

STOCKS—	Bid.	Ask.
Acacia	15½	16
American	15½	16
Argonaut	15½	16
Black Bell	5½	7
C. K. and N.	25	21
Coriolanus	3	3
D. Jack Pot	9½	10½
Eldon Con.	25	26
El Paso	66½	67
Fanny R.	4	4
Findley	10	10½
Gold Dollar Con.	55	56
Golden Eagle	5	5
Gold King	4½	4½
Gould	10	12
Isabella	28½	29
Jack Pot	10	13
Land Dollar	4½	4½
Mollie Gibson	5½	6
Moon Anchor	8	11
Pharmacist Con.	5½	6
Pimarie	4	4½
Pioneer	11½	12
Priory	3	3½
Vindicator	95	103½
Wind	7	7½

PREFERRED PROSPECTS.

American Con.	15	21
B. M. Alax	3	3½
Bent Hill	95	112
Blanche	1	1½
Blue Bell	15½	16
B. Lee	15½	16
Buckhorn	15½	16
C. G. F.S.	3	3½
C. C. and M.	2	2½
Constantine	11½	12
Creede and C. C.	3	4½
D. Moines	6½	7
Easter Bell	60	65
Echo	60	65
Eleven	60	65
Flower of W.	11	12
Fulton-M.	60	65
G. M. Min.	1	1½
Gold Sovereign	3	3½
Grace	90	95
Hart	6	6½
Ida May	2	2½
Irascible	60	65
Jane	15	16
Kaffir	45	48
Keystone	15	16
Little Bessie	15	16
Little Puck	15	16
Lucifer	25	26
Magnolia	15	16
Magnus	15	16
Magnus Charta	15	16
Magnus Rock	15	16
Mardon	15	16
Marquette	15	16
Merrimac	15	16
Montreal	15	16
O. K.	45	45
Old Gold	15	16
Ontario	15	16
Palace	15	16
Paris Setl.	60	65
Park Spruce	15	16
Rocky Mt.	21	22
Santa Fe	15	16
Shannon	15	16
Silver State	60	65
Silver Gold	15	16
Span	60	65
Star Girl	15	16
Tentonic	15	16
Xerxes	15	16
Zoe	15	16

PROSPECTS.

Stocks—	Bid.	Ask.
Agnes	1	1
Anchor	100	105
Angelop	1	1
Banner	95	115
C. B. Bullion	100	107
Celestine	100	105
C. Fox	100	105
C. L. James	100	105
Crossus	100	105
Dead Shot	100	105
De Beers	100	105
Detroit	100	105
Ernestine	100	105
Ferd	100	105
Figaro	100	105
Gold Calif.	100	105
Golden Age	100	105
Gold Hill	100	105
Gold Knob	100	105
Goldstone	100	105
Gulen B.	100	105
Harrietta	100	105
Hermosa	100	105
Herschel	100	105
Isabelia	100	105
Jean L.	100	105
Kittie	100	105
Kitty Con.	100	105
Little Man	100	105
Luxuriant	100	105
Magle	100	105
Magnus	100	105
Magnus Charta	100	105
Magnus Rock	100	105
Mardon	100	105
Marlon	100	105
Marquette	100	105
Merrimac	100	105
Montreal	100	105
Old Gold	100	105
Ontario	100	105
Palace	100	105
Paris Setl.	100	105
Park Spruce	100	105
Rocky Mt.	100	105
Santa Fe	100	105
Shannon	100	105
Silver State	100	105
Silver Gold	100	105
Span	100	105
Star Girl	100	105
Tentonic	100	105
Xerxes	100	105
Zoe	100	105

SEPARATE SALES

MINES.

	Bid.	Ask.
A. K. and N.	500	510
Missouri	15	2
National	100	112
New Haven	15	2
Ordele	15	2
Ore	15	2
Papoose	15	2
Pilgrim Con.	15	2
Princess	15	2
Progress	15	2
Pt. of the	15	2
Reward	15	2
Robert Burns	15	2
Rose Maud	15	2
Rose Nicl	15	2
Sedan	15	2
Sun Eclipse	15	2
Twin Sisters	15	2
Uncle Sam	15	2
Union	15	2
Virginia M.	15	2
Yankee	15	2
Yellow Wake	15	2
Zenobia	15	2

CONDENSED NEWS
For Busy Readers.

Snow and colder in eastern portion to-day; fair tomorrow. Silver 4½; lead 4½; copper a shade lower. Standard at \$11.83%. Lake \$12.15-.23.

New York stock market continues dull and professional but improved in tone yesterday; money on call steady at 3½ per cent.

Chicago grain and provisions strong.

LOCAL NEWS.

Bachelors' ball takes place tonight at Temple theater. W. C. T. U. will hold a rummage sale in the Alamo sample rooms beginning this morning.

Annual meeting of the Assurance Savings and Loan association showed the association to be in excellent condition.

Unity club will meet this evening.

Cornetters of the new Elks club house were laid yesterday with impressive cere-monies.

Appeal bond in case of Scott versus D.

R. G. R. L. was filed yesterday; it is \$10,000.

Leading article in the Fine Arts Journal for month of January is devoted to William Bancroft of this city.

Art and Literature department of the men's club held enthusiastic meeting yesterday.

STATE NEWS.

Judge Seeds denied injunction restraining the Short Line from constructing a street railway in Cripple Creek, and it is believed that work will be pushed at once.

General Superintendent Gould of the Missouri Pacific, is in Pueblo inspecting the property of the company with a view to important improvements.

Volunteer fire department has been organized in Minnequa.

Unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the safe in the office of the Pueblo Gas company.

It is believed that a new militia company will soon be organized in Victor to take the place of Company D, Second regiment, which has been mustered out.

Florence Electric Street Railway company has recorded a trust deed for \$2,700,000; the purpose is to build 125 miles of electric railway to connect cities and towns in the Arkansas valley.

Dr. J. A. Lemen, a well-known physician of Denver, died last night; he was a brother of Dr. L. E. Lemen, formerly health commissioner.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The house committee on banking and currency favorably reported a resolution offered by Representative Sulzer calling on the secretary of the treasury for information regarding United States deposits.

Representative Lacy, chairman of the house committee on public lands, introduced a bill to enable paradise to locate on unsurveyed lands in Alaska.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Superior Judge Sloss in San Francisco decided yesterday that dealing in margins nearly all brokers in the city.

The lower house of the Montana legislature unanimously adopted the report of committee on privileges and elections, recommending an investigation of the Silver Bow (Butte) election frauds. The Silver Bow members did not vote upon the motion.

Rev. Joseph B. Wilson died yesterday at the home of his son, Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton university, aged 81 years.

American agents in Berlin are asking terms for 100,000 tons of coal for shipment in the United States.

Ex-Governor Stanley and Congressman Bowersock have withdrawn from the senatorial race in Kansas, and the election of Congressman C. I. Long is assured.

The supreme court of Nebraska in an opinion by Chief Justice Sullivan, declared the reading of the bible in public schools of Nebraska permissible so long as it did not take the form of sectarian instruction. This is a practical reversal of a decision by the same court.

Funeral of Abram S. Hewitt took place yesterday, interment being in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The National Zeitung of Berlin, says an American firm is about to erect a foundry at Magdeburg to manufacture radiators. The paper assumed that this is due to the fact that many foreigners will follow the firm's example.

The sugar convention bill passed its third reading in the lower house of the Hungarian diet.

The municipality of Venice has voted a further credit of \$70,000 to be devoted to the restoration of the historic buildings. A total of \$300,000 will be spent to this end.

An unfounded rumor that the pope was dead was circulated in Paris yesterday.

The trial of Colonel Arthur Lynch, member of parliament for Galway, on the charge of treason by aiding and abetting the King's and late queen's enemies during the rebellion, opened yesterday according to the unbroken sentence of the attorney general. The trial was adjourned yesterday before the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Alverstone, and two other justices. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

SPORTS.

Jeff and Fitz and six good prelims attracted large crowd to Opera house last night. Jeff said in an interview after the show that he would have to take on some one in a short time, but it would not be Jim Corbett.

Western league meeting adjourned yesterday to meet again in Denver March 2, to ratify schedule as made by Sexton and Hickey. Rourke elected other members of directorate and important rulings made in regard to umpires. Des Moines announces playing list.

Second series of four games in scratch bowling tournament at Antlers alleys will be played this evening for the Antlers silver trophy cup.

Hempstead, Long Island, right fielder, stories that he had been with Milwaukee and tells how he happened to do it. Also says he doesn't want to play here.

National league magnates ratify peace agreement with American league.

MINING.

Lesser Tillary is reported to have made good strike on Ben Hur property yesterday.

Mining stock market showed increased strength; C. I. Long and N. W. Stanly

were firm in their convictions that no

such procedure as that shall be accom-

plished by anyone without trouble.

World's survey of the situation in min-

ing estate is well under way. Mining in place leases in the hands of practical op-

erators who will do the work themselves.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1903—TWELVE PAGES

FOR COLORADO
First, Last and All the Time
THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

NO. 47

THE TELLER SUPPORTERS SHOWED HANDS YESTERDAY

In a Pretended Joint Session They Were Only Able to Muster 45 Votes.

Democratic Members of the House Tricked Into Joining in a Ballot With the Democrats' Senate After House, by Practically Unanimous Vote, Had Adjourned Until Friday.

Special to the Gazette.
Denver, Jan. 21.—The white-winged senate dove of peace failed to find a conference agreement perch upon which to alight. The house met and adjourned until Friday at 2 o'clock. Speaker Sanford refused to recognize the secretary of the Democratic senate. The Democratic members held a joint session, but five refused to support Teller and McGuire bolted the session. An attempt to storm the doors of the house of representatives was foiled.

The Democratic senators are still in session and the chances are they will remain there until Saturday noon.

The above are the events of today's legislative proceedings.

Two things were clearly demonstrated in today's fight for United States senator. The first was that the house will not recognize either

faction of the senate, and the second was that Henry M. Teller does not command the support of the entire Democratic representation.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 21.—When the hour for opening the house arrived, the senators had not reached an agreement and the house members realized that unless decisive steps were taken both senate factions would demand admittance to the house, thus placing the house in a position of deciding the question as to which is the legal senate. Every house member was opposed to this, so a motion to adjourn until 2 o'clock Friday, which would give the senators ample time to settle their troubles, unanimously prevailed.

Hardly had the house been declared adjourned before the Democratic members fled across the second floor lobby, through the crowd of Larimer street toughs around to the side door of the senate, past the guards in the anteroom, and into the senate chamber where a resolution had just been adopted to go into joint session to vote for a United States senator.

Where the Plot Failed.

This coup was planned by some of the over-zealous Teller supporters, but as far as today is concerned, it completely failed. There were six members who refused to be a party to the proceedings. They were: Senators McGuire, Barea, Buckley and Graves and Representatives Madden and Kelley. Later Kelley changed his mind and voted for Mr. Teller. The claims of the Teller men were that if the 51 Democrats all voted for one man he would have received a majority of the members of the Fourteenth general assembly and thereby be elected.

Everything in the way of arrangements, such as providing the house and senate journals of yesterday, securing house roll calls, and unlocking the doors and removing the senate door guard had been planned, but the promoters failed in one trivial item: that of securing the votes.

In opening Chairman Adams decided that the hour for a joint session to vote for United States senator had arrived; that the house of representatives was locked and therefore it could not be held there; that the house had adjourned, and a portion of its membership gone; that the regular presiding officer of the senate was relieved in his duty and that the constitution of the United States made it a command that the vote be taken today, hence he as the next highest officer of the senate, would proceed to preside. He appointed Secretary of the Senate Sprague, secretary of the house Rollins, and ordered the roll called. It showed 51 Democrats present; and three Republicans were in the room who did not respond, but were marked present.

Barea's Pertinent Questions.

Senator Barea placed the first stumbling block in the path of Senator Teller's election. He asked how the 24 house members could vote to adjourn the house until Friday at 2 o'clock, and then deliberately walk over to the senate, and engage in a joint session. He held that before a joint session could be instituted, both houses must adopt resolutions by a majority vote to hold such a session.

House Members Were Cheated.

Representative Tompkins wanted to be sure that they were right, and then go ahead, but he doubted the advisability of such an election. Representative McKinzie told the secret of how the house members were brought over to the senate, and engage in a joint session. He held that before a joint session could be instituted, both houses must adopt resolutions by a majority vote to hold such a session.

NEFARIOUS PLAN TO ENTER THE HOUSE BURGLARIOUSLY

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 21.—A daring attempt to gain admittance to the floor of the house of representatives was made by someone last night. When the night watchman of the house was making his rounds at 1 o'clock this morning, in one of the rooms off the gallery, he found stored a number of ladders and ropes. He also found that the keys to the gallery doors had been stolen. He immediately carried the ladders and ropes into the gallery, secured them on the doors and enlarged his force of guards. The members of the house are firm in their convictions that no such procedure as that shall be accomplished by anyone without trouble.

Honesty Above Partisanship.

Senator McGuire asked to be excused from voting. A vote of the membership as to whether the excuse should be granted or not showed that

the former membership of 11 Republicans did not grant him the 24 Democrats.

Condensed News For Busy Readers.

Snow and colder in eastern portion to-day; fair tomorrow. Silver 4½; lead 4½; copper a shade lower. Standard at \$11.83%. Lake \$12.15-.23.

New York stock market continues dull and professional but improved in tone yesterday; money on call steady at 3½ per cent.

World's survey of the situation in min-

ing estate is well under way. Mining in place leases in the hands of practical op-

erators who will do the work themselves.

SAN CARLOS BOMBARDED

BY THREE GERMAN SHIPS

Venezuelan Gunners Answered the Fire Splendidly and With Great Rapidity.

Village of San Carlos Was Also Shelled by the Warships and Was Set on Fire--Even the German Residents Protested Against the Action

--No Explanation of Reason Given.

A MATTER OF PRECEDENT

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 21.—That the election of Senator Teller, had it been accomplished, would not have been legal, is vouched for in the case of Mr. Harlan, who was elected in the same manner from Iowa in 1856. At that time the senate adjourned to a time past the constitutional day provided for voting, and a minority of its members joined a majority of the house, and elected Harlan to the senate. The governor of Iowa signed his certificate of election, and he went to Washington fully expecting to assume his seat in the senate, but that body refused to admit him on the grounds that he was not legally elected.

And the Game Was Off.

This broke the constitutional majority of the 100 members in the Fourteenth general assembly, leaving only 50 present, and spoiled their show.

The vote was taken and resulted in Teller receiving only 45 votes, and the chairman declared that no one was elected. The session then adjourned until 12 o'clock tomorrow.

DEMOCRATIC SENATE WAS REFUSED RECOGNITION

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 21.—The session of the Democratic senate beginning yesterday at 10:10 a.m. ended this morning at 9:55, when Senator Ward moved that this senate do now adjourn until Wednesday, January 21, 1903, at 10:10 o'clock a.m." The motion prevailed, and a Democratic caucus was held in one of the corners of the room during the short interval between their adjournment and convening. Some method of ascertaining whether they would receive recognition from the house was apparently one of the things discussed in the caucus, as immediately after their reconvening, the revision committee submitted a report on the bill appropriating \$50,000 for part of the expenses of the Fourteenth general assembly, suggesting that the third reading of the bill be heard, and the same be passed by the senate. The report of the committee was adopted, and a number of party leaders who falsified to them and stated that the house had worked a trick on them intended to join the Republican senate and hold a joint session, and that the Democratic members must do likewise. They protested against it, but under this guise were lashed into the session. Afterwards they learned that the stories were not true, and tonight it is generally understood that they will not enter any more joint sessions until they enter the legal joint session of the house and senate, after the senate has adjusted its own differences.

Throughout this entire fight, the anti-Woldots are remaining true to the pledges they made to the people. That is, of persuading a straightforward and conservative course, and in doing this public sentiment throughout the city and state is crystallized in their favor.

They absolutely refuse to recognize the Democratic senate, created the arbitrary methods of the Democratic senators, and they also refuse to recognize the Republican senate caused by the bolting of the Republicans of that body last Monday night. They have been the conservative course of doing their exact duty, irrespective of party results.

and that we would have to come over her and ballot in order to offset their tricks. Such is not the case. They are not balloting, have no intention of doing so, and there is no reason why we should go ahead with this unlawful procedure."

Senator Ballinger thought that the session was duly organized. If not, why need Barea move to adjourn? Senator Ward read from the constitution of the United States and claimed that the law was explicit, that the joint session should be held today. He said it was not joint session of the two houses, but of the members of the two houses, that neither house had anything to do whatsoever with the joint session, that it was composed of 100 individuals men and not of the two houses. He held that the house adjourned until Friday was contrary to the constitution, and that the action of the 24 Democratic members of the house in voting to adjourn was null and void.

Opposed Illegal Actions.

Senator Barea replied at length.

He claimed that the adjournment of the house put those members out of legislative business until Friday afternoon.

Then when they came in the senate chamber they constituted nothing more or less than a rump house and their actions were no more legal than would be the action of the Haggard senate. He was not in favor of electing any man to the United States senate with the assistance of a rump organization. It was far better, he thought, that Colorado be without a United States senator than disgrace the Democratic party and the state of Colorado by such actions.

"If the house members wanted to join this conference, why were they not consistent and vote against adjournment of the house?" Do you suppose Governor Peabody would sign a certificate of election for any man chosen under such conditions? Of course you don't. The thing to do is for this senate to get together and transact the state's business in a dignified manner. We can have an election after we get together. If we cannot, then let's go without a senator. We have been here, gentlemen, with these senate doors locked and barricaded, for 48 hours, and a heavily armed guard around us as though we wanted to transact the state's business on the fly. Not even the Republicans, let alone the public, have hardly dared to attempt to pass this line of pickets and these house members had to take a circuitous route between a long line of guards, and then sneak into this chamber by a side door in order for us to hold a joint session. Do you think an election under such circumstances would stand? You know it wouldn't," shouted he as he sat down, and no one just then suggested that it would.

Chairman Gray's Vigorous Denunciation of Tyranny.

By Associated Press.

Caracas, Jan. 21.—The revolutionary force under General Riera, which attacked Coro Monday, was obliged to retreat leaving 30 men killed and 115 wounded behind, as many prisoners and a considerable amount of arms and baggage in the hands of the government forces.

At 1 o'clock Monday morning the revolutionaries under Riera unexpectedly assumed the offensive. The government supposed that General Riera was at Cabimas, but instead he appeared outside Coro with 1,000 men, his entire command, and attacked the town from different directions at the same time. One rebel column succeeded in pushing nearly to the center of the town. At first the government soldiers were thrown into confusion, but as soon as they recovered from the surprise they stood up against the rebel forces. The government troops were commanded by Generals Hermosillo and Talaria. After an engagement which lasted for ten

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FOR DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette, in Colorado Springs.)

Washington, Jan. 17.—At the end of a struggle which prolonged the day's session until after 6 o'clock, the house passed the substitute for the senate bill to establish a department of commerce and labor. The vote stood 137 to 40. All the Republicans and 29 Democrats voted for the bill.

In committee of the whole the Democrats and a sprinkling of Republicans led by Mr. Corliss, Republican of Michigan, struck out the portion of the bill providing for a bureau of insurance. By a piece of parliamentary strategy, Mr. Hepburn, Republican of Iowa, chairman of the interstate commerce commission, sought to have this provision restored, but the opposition stood fast and he was overcome. The Democrats then attempted to recommit the bill with instructions to report back a separate bill for the creation of a department of labor but the motion was lost. The only other substantial amendment was one to authorize the president to transfer the interstate commission to the new department.

The substitute as passed by the house differs from the senate bill in important particulars. It leaves the life-saving service, the marine hospital service, the steamboat inspection service, the bureau of navigation and the shipping commissioners under the control of the treasury department, but authorizes the president, in his discretion, to transfer other bureaus for the collection of statistics and the interstate commerce commission to the new department. It places under the control of the new department the national bureau of standards, the coast and geodetic survey, the bureau of statistics, the census bureau, the bureau of foreign commerce, the bureau of immigration, including jurisdiction over Chinese immigration, and also creates the bureau of manufactures and corporations.

The Republicans voted solidly for the bill and the following Democrats with them: Messrs. Brantley (La.), Breazeale (La.), Coney (Mass.), Feely (III.), Fleming (Ga.), Glass (Va.), Gordon (Ohio), Griffith (Ind.), Johnson (S. C.), Lamb (Va.), Livingston (Ga.), Lloyd (Mo.), McAndrews (Ill.), McClellan (N. Y.), McCulloch (Ark.), Mahoney (Md.), Maynard (Va.), Mickey (III.), Moon (Tenn.), Nappan (Mass.), Padgett (Tenn.), Patterson (Tenn.), Robertson (La.), Ryan (N. Y.), Small (N. C.), Sulzer (N. Y.), Thomas (N. C.), Wiley (Ala.), and Williams (Lil.).

At 6:00 the house adjourned.

MR. MITCHELL MAKES HIS FINAL STATEMENT.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Philadelphia, Jan. 17.—President John Mitchell of the Workers' union, before leaving for Indianapolis to attend the national convention of his organization and subsequently the national-wage convention of the soft coal operators and mine workers, delivered today what he believed was his farewell address to the coal strike commission.

The Scranton Coal company which also operates the culmries of the Elk Hill Coal & Iron company, closed its case during the session today and was followed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railway. It was while the latter company was examining witnesses that the hour for adjournment for the week arrived and Mr. Mitchell arose and asked to be permitted to make a few remarks. All the attorneys crowded around the miners' leader as he prefaced his remarks by stating that it would likely be the last session of the investigation that he would be able to attend. He explained why he is called to attend.

"I wish to take this occasion to express my satisfaction and that of the miners whom I represent for the manner in which the investigation is being conducted. I feel confident that by the thoroughness of the inquiry it will result in much good."

"There has been a large part of the time of the commission taken up by the presentation of evidence to show lawlessness in the coal fields or that lawlessness existed to a large extent during the latter part of the strike.

"Personally, I bear no ill will to those who came here and bear no personal malice to those whom I am seeing and in stating what I am saying I am trying to separate myself, as far as possible, from the special interests I represent. The non-union man who was brought here, the fellow who was called a scab, was brought here for the same purpose that he was put in the mines. He was put in the mines for the purpose of destroying the efforts of the men who went on strike. He was brought here under the pretext of getting an advance in wages. He was decoyed by a plan made before the commission that an effort would be made by those who had his case in charge to secure for him an increase of wages. He came here paid by the companies, hotel bills paid by them, and our men who went around to see them say money was furnished to them to enjoy themselves while they were here."

ANOTHER BIG GOLD STRIKE.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 17.—A special to the Times from Dawson says:

A tremendously rich strike, the magnitude of which has never been equaled since Bob Hender son told his wonder story. The Klondike has been won 18 miles north of a point on Tanana river, 300 miles from its source. The district is in American territory. Circle City has been depopulated and a wild stampede of prospectors from all the surrounding country is in progress, yet few have reached the discovery.

FATAL EXPLOSION ON BATTLESHIP MASSACHUSETTS

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Jan. 17.—Five men were killed and four others were wounded, two of them probably fatally, by the explosion of a powder charge of an 8-inch gun on board the United States battleship Massachusetts yesterday morning while at target practice off Culebra Island.

Details of the explosion were obtained when the Massachusetts arrived here to-day. The explosion occurred in the gun deck after 8-inch turret, shortly before noon yesterday, and was due to the accidental discharge of a percussion primer while the breech of the gun was open. The full charge exploded in the turret and killed or injured all the crew of the gun, numbering nine men. Ensign Ward T. Wortman, who was in charge of the turret, escaped injury, though he was standing near the scene of the explosion.

Magnificent discipline was immediately shown by the officers and crew of the battleship. Captain Barry Lee, commanding the gunnery guard of the vessel, and Captain George A. Hinckley, flooded the turret with water and Lieutenant Charles F. Hughes and Gunner Kuhlwein went below to the magazine, picking up powder cartridges, and prevented further explosions, while Lieutenant William C. Cole and Gun Captain Soneman entered the turret and withdrew the charge from the other gun, whose breech was open. The survivors of the gun's crew, when rescued, were burned, mutilated and nearly dead.

One man whose clothing was on fire, jumped overboard.

In less than a minute after the explosion three streams of water were pouring into the turret, preventing the charge in the other 8-inch gun from exploding.

PASSENGER STEAMER WENT ASHORE NEAR GIBRALTAR.

(By Associated Press)

Gibraltar, Jan. 18.—The North German Lloyd steamer Lahn, Captain Malchow, from Mediterranean ports for New York, went ashore at 4 o'clock this morning at Tumara, 10 miles east of the Rock of Gibraltar. There was a heavy fog and rain was falling at the time. On board the steamer there were 100 saloon passengers and 700 emigrants. They were with their families, most of whom are accustomed and willing to load, so that they cannot increase the output of the mines. In some few cases they say that they could and have agreed to do so.

Major Warren of Scranton, who repre-

sents several coal companies before the commission, interceded with Mr. Mitchell and requested him to bring pressure on the companies just made and companies, he said, had informed him to the contrary, and they would

to the sea. The weather is moderate but there is a heavy sea.

All attempts to float the Lahn have been unsuccessful. The steamer prob-

ably will be compelled to tranship her

passengers and cargo. The attempt to

wade off the ship was made at high

water by the British Admiralty, the Ener-

getic, the United States steamer Herkules

and Hercules but the Lahn remained

fast on the sandbar.

The tugs continued their fruitless ef-

fort to pull off the Lahn all day.

The Energetic and Hartford left for the

seine of the wreck this afternoon. The

Hercules returned tonight to procure la-

bors and lighters to commence the

work of discharging the Lahn's cargo

immediately.

The passengers on the Lahn number

about 100, mostly the seaman, mostly Ameri-

cans, and about 700 Italian emigrants in the steerage.

All the passengers are still on board

the vessel. They are quite safe pro-

vided the wind holds in the west.

Another attempt to float the Lahn will be

made with the morning tide. Should

the wind shift to the east the steamer's

position would be critical. The Gib-

ralitar lifeboat ship, to be prepared for

an emergency, has boats at the

Lahn all day long.

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ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

LOCAL

Friday, January 16.
Delegated to the Stone Masons convention were shown local points of interest yesterday.

Annual meeting of the Christian Endeavor City Union was held last night and plans were discussed for a summer of active endeavor.

Landmarks mantel and grante for new Y. M. C. A. building are to be donated by the local Carpenters and Joiners union.

High school glee club has disbanded owing to the inability to secure a director.

Saturday, January 17.
Opinion is expressed that there is natural gas within 10 or 15 miles of Colorado Springs.

County Clerk Reed has received summons to appear before the senate committee to give evidence in the matter of the Ammons-Cornforth election contest.

Two-story building of white brick is to be erected on the lot between the Colorado Springs Furniture company store and the Burgess grocery.

January number of the Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society contains an article by Prof. Florian Cajori of Colorado college.

Bachelors' ball at Temple theater, January 22, promises to be a notable event.

Prof. E. C. Hills of Colorado college lecture next Thursday evening in the college free lecture course on "The Spanish Language and Literature."

General meeting of Women's club at Al Vista hotel at 3 p.m. today.

North End: W. C. T. U. meets this afternoon at 3 o'clock at 1827 North Weber street.

Services of the First Congregational church will be held in Perkins hall tomorrow.

Sunday, January 18.
High school boys who played cats under the floor of the auditorium have been suspended indefinitely.

Carl Hicks, who pleaded guilty to robbing the Walker store at Monument, was sentenced to from three to five years in the penitentiary.

Annual meeting of the chamber of commerce which was to have been held last week was postponed for a week; annual account of the secretary is published this morning.

Judge Orr heard arguments on the Korgmeyer and Besson case and took the matter under advisement.

Work is now progressing rapidly.

Word reached the city last night that the Chicago-Colorado company had struck oil in its well in the Hartnett district.

Charles Carter was shot in the arm during a row at a dance on Colorado avenue early yesterday morning; all parties concerned are colored.

District Attorney Trowbridge yesterday filed information in the district court against City Auditor Harris, charging him with criminally libelling City Treasurer Voorhees.

Annual meeting of the Horticultural society will be held Tuesday evening.

Deferred meeting of the board of directors of the new real estate exchange will be held at the office of President Mills Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Council tomorrow night will consider protest made by residents of North Cascade avenue against the paving assessments.

List of winners of Gazette prizes in the governor's vote is published on page 5.

Monday, Jan. 19.
District Judge Cunningham will hold court today.

Judge Orr has sent Bernard Lee to the Art Institute at Denver.

A new room gallery will be a feature of the new city jail.

The new plumbing at the county jail will be pushed rapidly by the contractors.

Adjourned meeting of the directors of the real estate exchange will be held at 8 o'clock this afternoon.

C. S. Ward, international secretary of the Y. M. C. A., delivered an address on the subject: "For the Welfare of Young Men" at the First M. E. church yesterday morning.

Prof. E. C. Hills of Colorado college, will lecture at Perkins hall tomorrow evening on the "Spanish Language and Literature."

Edward MacDowell will give a piano recital at Perkins hall Wednesday evening under the auspices of the Colorado Springs Musical club.

Fire last evening at 214 Pueblo avenue damaged a residence and ruined the contents.

Wednesday, January 21.
Anthony Bott, of Colorado City, will donate 20 acres of land for the proposed steel plant and it is now assured that work will begin in the early spring.

Prof. Carlton Ayard addressed a large audience at the Y. M. C. A. last night.

Captains charging Dave Sponsler with violation of liquor laws and W. N. Proctor and two others with keeping gambling places were seized yesterday.

Elk club house cornerstone ceremonies take place today.

In case of the city vs. Korsmeyer & Beebe, Judge Orr held ordinance void for lack of penalty.

MacDowell concert tonight at Perkins hall.

STATE

Friday, January 16.
Lieutenant Governor Hight caused a sensation in the senate this afternoon by declaring that he would refuse to recognize the senate rules unless they provide for the assumption by the secretary of the senate of the duties of the presiding officer. He claimed that such a rule is unconstitutional.

The only business in the senate was the introduction of 33 bills; these include one which is practically identical with the Australasian land tax, constitutional amendment voted upon at the last election, one to divide Larimer county, creating the county of Platte out of that portion west of the Medicine Bow range; one to regulate trusts and one to prohibit prize fights, boxing matches and glove contests.

In the house no business was transacted yesterday.

H. H. Holloway of Leadville, complained to the police of Denver last night, that he had been up in the hallway of his lodging house, 1028 Welton street at 11 o'clock last night by two unknown men.

Saturday, January 17.
Judge W. S. Becker, one of the best known attorneys of Denver, died last night of pneumonia.

Mrs. A. T. Gowen of Lynn, Mass., was injured, probably fatally, in a runaway on Curran creek, 35 miles northwest of Canon City.

Representative Frewen, the acknowledged leader of the 17 Wyoctolites, served notice on Chairman Breckinridge of the house elections committee, that unless the committee reported in favor of arbitrarily unseating all of the 15 Democratic members from Arapahoe county, and unless the committee reported that the vote on unseating the 15 should be taken as a unit and not on each man separately, the Wyoctolites would not vote to seat a single Republican.

West-bound passenger train on the Mar-

ket, as he was detailed near Sargent Saturday morning, and many of the passengers were injured.

Senate appointed committee of five to investigate expenditure of that portion of contingent fund appropriated two years ago is meant to be used in paying the debts contracted by the Thomas administration.

House election committee listened to arguments on Arapahoe contests and heard evidence in Las Animas case.

Wyoctolite forces are wavering, only seven out of the 17 attending a caucus held last night.

George Blanchard, a well-known stock broker of Cripple Creek died last evening of heart failure.

Sunday, January 18.
Cornerstone of the new library of state university at Boulder, was laid yesterday; members of the legislature were present and Governor Peabody delivered the address.

J. A. Edison, manager of the D. and R. system has announced the appointment of William Coughlin to be general superintendent of the D. and R. and the Rio Grande Southern, to succeed R. W. Egan, who resigned to go with the Colorado & Southern. The change becomes effective January 20.

Mr. P. B. Stewart has issued an extended statement relative to what he terms the present crisis in the history of the Republican party of the state.

Four hundred men and women took part in a coyote drive near Greeley; 35 coyotes were enclosed and 26 were killed.

Monday, Jan. 19.
Chairman Fairley has issued a statement concerning the meeting of the state central committee to be held today, and dealing with the powers and duties of that body.

J. G. Jones of Cripple Creek, is hopeful of being appointed deputy mining inspector.

William Lynch, a timber hauler at Independence, was seriously injured by a heavy timber rolling over him.

Alex McNeill of Independence, working on the Shurtliff, was badly hurt by a falling rock.

Wednesday, January 21.
According to a report from Silverton, the sale of the Sunnyside group to the Venture corporation of London, for \$50,000, has been practically completed.

Ballot on United States senator taken yesterday resulted Teller 50, Wolcott 27, Goudy 17, Horvath 8, Dixon 5, Springer 1, Northcutt 1; a total in excess of the number provided by the constitution.

Senate maintained two organizations yesterday, the Democrats still being in possession of the senate chamber; the house has indicated that it will not go into joint session until the senate trouble is settled.

New York legislature will elect a United States senator this week. T. C. Price is in line for re-election.

President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers is at Indianapolis. In his speech he spoke of his labor for the miners and of the relations of labor and capital.

Wednesday, January 21.
There has been general advance of wages along the entire Delaware & Hudson railroad system, ranging from five to 10 per cent.

When the anthracite coal strike commission adjourned yesterday the 400th witness summoned before the arbitration was being examined.

The legislature of North Dakota voted for United States senator in separate session yesterday and Senator Fairbanks was re-elected, receiving the unanimous vote of the Republican members of each house.

Indiana house and senate in separate session re-elected Senator Fairbanks; he was nominated in the house by Booth Tarkington, the novelist.

Both branches of the Arkansas legislature balloted for United States senator. In the senate, Hon. James P. Clark received 19 votes and James K. Jones received 14 votes. In the house Clark received 55 votes, Jones 38 and H. L. Remond (Rep.) two votes. Clark thus has 73 votes on joint ballot, or nine more than necessary to elect.

Representative Albert J. Hopkins was today elected United States senator in both houses of the Illinois legislature, against Congressman James F. Wilcox. The vote in the senate was 35 to 15, and in the house, 88 to 52.

Former Governor William J. Stone, of Missouri, candidate of the Democratic caucus, received a majority of the votes cast in both houses for the successor of United States Senator George Graham Vest, whose term expired March 3, 1903. Hon. Richard C. Kerens was given the solid vote of the Republicans.

Frank Cogin, one of the principal owners of the Augusta, Ga., Chronicle, is dead, aged 82. Mr. Cogin was a leader in educational matters and was among the pioneers in the cotton manufacturing industry of Georgia.

Saturday, January 17.
Hearing was given by the committee on public buildings and grounds to representatives in Congress against the bill introduced by Representative Joy of Missouri to punish frauds at elections of representatives in Congress.

The agricultural appropriation bill has been prepared by the house committee on agriculture. It carries approximately \$40,000, about \$80,000 more than the current appropriation.

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House devoted the day to private war claims, passing about 20; a claim that was defeated brought up the famous army contract frauds in St. Louis in 1883.

Sunday, January 18.
House passed a substitute for the senate bill providing for a department of commerce and labor.

Monday, Jan. 19.
The judiciary committee anti-trust bill will be reported in the house on Tuesday and will have the right of way over all other business until disposed of.

Senate will consider statehood, reciprocity, immigration, trusts and other important matters during the coming week.

Wednesday, January 21.
Senate passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill; Quay demanded immediate vote on statehood bill, charging that it was being willfully obstructed by discussion.

House passed the District of Columbia bill; the discussion concerned chiefly the Alaska boundary line and an incident of the day was a sensational interruption by a young woman in the ladies' gallery.

Attorney General Knox recommends that instead of using appropriation for enforcing anti-trust laws in the employment of special counsel, that the permanent force of the department of justice be increased.

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Winners of Gazette Prizes in the Governor Election Contest

The work of determining the winners of the Gazette cash prizes in the guess-on-the-vote cast for governor in the recent election has been completed, and the result of the contest is announced below. The guesses ranged from 140,000 to 400,000 votes; the correct figures, 187,387.

B. Brushie, 3218 Downing avenue, Denver, Colo., wins first prize, \$100, also \$10 extra, being nearest correct guess; H. Creger, Kansas City, 3022 Wyanotte street, wins second prize, \$50, also \$5 extra, being nearest correct figures for September 15 and before October 1. His estimate, 187,388, received September 18.

Paul M. North, Goldfield, Colo., 187,343.

A. F. Swain, 187,333, Portland, Ore.

E. Herron, Toledo, 187,327, \$10.

F. L. Wright, Manilla, Ind., 187,321, \$10.

D. G. Cooper, Canon City, 187,464, \$10.

D. Suttingham, Roanoke, 187,472, \$10.

W. W. Williamson, city, 187,284,

Philip Burch, Camden, N. J., 187,285,

Fannie Kendrick, Leadville, 187,156,

J. D. Arnold, Peoria, Ill., 187,201,

Clinton Cokerell, Ebensburg, Ohio,

187,155, \$5; J. W. McCord, Elgin, Ill.,

Samuel Bowen, Salt Lake City, 187,143,

F. M. Young, 187,047, \$5.

V. Townsend, city, 187,654, \$5; Hal

Harding, Cedar Rapids, Mo., 187,651, \$5;

M. Bowlin, Cripple Creek, 187,681, \$5;

Rodney Jarrett, Elmwood, Ind., 187,157,

E. T. St. John, Grand Rapids, Mich.,

187,152, \$2; B. V. Tatum, St. Louis, Mo.,

187,155, \$2; Frank W. Westfall, Nebraska City, 187,747, \$2; J. W. Fleet,

M. Tobias, Pueblo, 186,213, \$2; Walter

Tiles, city, 186,212, \$2; Nettie

Fried, Wright, Cripple Creek, 186,441, \$2;

A. Brainerd, city, 186,342, \$2; G. B. Ket-

ting, Colorado City, 186,241, \$2; B. C.

Joss, Pueblo, 186,338, \$2; W. N. Swift,

University station, Los Angeles, 186,335, \$2; Norman Frost, Pueblo, 186,

\$2; Daniel McKinley, Idaho Springs, 186,691, \$2; S. N. Westfall, Spirit

Lake, Iowa, 186,697, \$2; Mrs. Helet

Whaley, city, 186,340, \$2; John P. Doc-

ette, Pasadena, Calif., 186,593, \$2; J. W.

Marcus, city, 186,599, \$1; Ernest Koch,

Denver, 186,597, \$1; E. W. Arnholz,

Julesburg, Colo., 186,593, \$1; J. G. Suth-

erland, Divide, 186,513, \$1; N. Thompson,

Castle Rock, 186,511, \$1; L. K.

Young, Pueblo, 186,045, \$1; A. C. Downs,

186,457, \$1; W. T. Seaton, Ogallala, Utah,

186,454, \$1; W. A. White, city, 186,450,

Warren, Wash., 186,450, \$1;

James Greenleaf, Monument, 186,250, \$1;

Father McMahon, Florence, 186,247, \$1;

Mrs. Kate Mason, city, 186,666, \$1;

James Teasdale, Pueblo, 186,664, \$1; W.

H. Bunn, Denver, 186,661, \$1; E. L. Hon-

norton, Kas., 186,678, \$1; E. V.

REPORT ON UTILIZATION OF SEVEN LAKES DISTRICT

At the meeting of the city council last evening the status of the matters involved in the utilization of the Seven Lakes reservoir site, the construction of which has been termed the "High Line" reservoir, and the construction of the several extensions of the city water mains to connect the same with the city distributing system was set forth in two voluminous reports that were forth.

One was submitted by former City Engineer H. I. Reid, who is a consulting engineer in the present situation, and the other was by City Engineer E. W. Case, both dealing with all the subjects mentioned above.

Extracts from the report of Mr. Reid bearing on the subject of the Seven Lakes improvement in the construction of what is to be known in the water department as the St. John tunnel, to convey the water from the Seven Lakes region to the east watershed of Pike's Peak, and from the report of Mr. Case bearing upon the High Line reservoir proposal and the water mains extensions follow:

January 5, 1903.

Messrs. J. C. St. John, Chairman, E. R. Clark and W. H. McIntyre, the City Council Committee on Water Works, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Gentlemen—Complying with your request for an inspection, and, in consultation with the city engineer, report upon the proposed plan for an increased water supply for this city, viz.: one or more storage reservoirs in the Seven Lakes region, and diverting tunnel to the Ruxton creek watershed, constituting the mountain system; a larger supply main from Ruxton creek and a service reservoir with distributing main therefrom, constituting the city supply system, the following is submitted:

After having first examined the plans presented by the engineer, which plans were carefully made from data obtained from detailed surveys made under his direction, Mr. Case and the writer made a personal inspection of the proposed reservoir sites and tunnel location in the Seven Lakes region; also examined the proposed conduit route from Ruxton creek and the proposed sites for a high service reservoir.

Mountain System.

The location of the Seven Lakes basin should be, probably, as well known to the residents of Colorado Springs. Briefly, however, it is a part of the valley of Middle Beaver creek. This stream has its course on the south side of Pike's Peak, very near its summit, thence flowing in a southerly and southwesterly direction, past the east portal of the Stricker tunnel inlet and through the city reservoir, No. 2, a distance of five or six miles to a point directly east of Seven Lakes divide. Here the valley is an open park of considerable width and comparatively light gradient, the chosen location for one of the proposed reservoirs. To the eastward of, and adjacent to, this valley, and at a slightly greater elevation, is an amphitheater, or cul-de-sac, the location selected for a second reservoir.

This last mentioned basin includes the seven small lakes which gives name to this region.

The city engineer has made locations for three reservoir dams, and recommends the construction of two. I fully concur in these locations as will be more fully discussed hereafter.

Some time ago when this same location was under discussion a single dam was located at a point further down stream, and of such dimensions that all of the natural lakes and the valley mentioned would be submerged. For several reasons, in the writer's opinion, was a dam of such dimensions, and at this particular location, inadvisable.

Only two of these need be mentioned:

First, the location was at too low an elevation in the valley, thus requiring a dam of great dimensions and cost to store water at the desired level, at the same time requiring an expensive open cut to drain same into Ruxton creek; second, the quality of materials upon which the dam foundation would rest was not the best to be found in the locality.

Proposed Dams.

The city engineer has already reported in detail upon the three most desirable locations for dams, and recommended dam No. 4, 4; dam No. 4-B, each of different heights and locations as per recommendations for reservoirs No. 4 and No. 5 for reservoirs No. 5.

Reservoir No. 4 includes the valley of Middle Beaver creek and you may choose one of two desirable locations, namely at reservoirs No. 4 and the con-

struction of St. John tunnel. Further, the grounds at dam 4-A and 4-B, also along line of proposed open cut to tunnel entrance, be thoroughly tested, by pit or otherwise, to determine the character of materials below the surface, and the contract let accordingly.

The High Line Reservoir.

The status of the high line reservoir proposition, by which a larger and better water supply for the north end of the city is proposed to be secured, is explained in the following extract from the report of City Engineer Case on the matter:

As has already been reported, two possible points for high line reservoir have been surveyed, either one of which is practicable, the difference being only in the cost of getting water into the reservoir and from the reservoir into the city, and the element of danger arising from the different heights of the dam.

The Brewer site, or high line reservoir No. 1, as we will call it, requires a dam 55 feet high, and will cost, when completed, \$17,222.53. Its capacity would be about 25,000,000 gallons, and the high water line would be 205 feet above the ground elevation at Tejon and Madison streets, but from the outlet pipe the fall would be 155 feet to the ground elevation at Tejon and Madison streets.

The high line reservoir No. 2, or Fairview street, will be about 200 feet high, when completed, \$18,756. The high water line is 209.74 feet above the ground elevation at Tejon and Madison streets, and the outlet pipe would be 202 feet above the same point.

You will observe that the greatest fill on the high line reservoir No. 1 is 65 feet, while on the high line reservoir No. 2, the greatest fill is 35% feet.

Your honorable body have already reported to the council the conditions that exist in regard to our supply of water to this city from the Manitou. Manitou will then show my estimate as being made from Manitou to the different sites, also from the 8-inch main at Colorado City to each of the two sites.

From the 8-inch main on Colorado City to high line reservoir No. 1, is 6,900 feet; that from the Manitou to Manitou, will then show my estimate as being made from Manitou to the different sites, also from the 8-inch main at Colorado City to each of the two sites.

"I am going to dig up a section of that roadbed and find out just what materials enter into its construction," declared Alderman Capell. "I'll be here with the stuff in a paper."

After some other desultory remarks by the attorneys for the owners and by a city attorney, another was given a communication from Davis & Mueth offering \$200 for the privilege of cutting ice at Prospect lake brought on a long discussion and it was finally decided that in view of the lease given F. L. Dana that the privilege could not be given.

Mr. F. D. Hayes, a carpenter residing at 210 N. Willow street, in this city, has formed a habit, during his trade career, of practicing economy in the matter of buying implements to use in the grade of the hotel basement.

These matters were transacted: Petition for grade on West Klowen from Interstate Artificial Granite company, referred to the street committee; petition from A. H. Miller & company to trim old trees, referred to street committee; petition for a light at El Paso and Vermilion, passed; petition to B. Z. B. Brown for January 20, accepted; Dr. Trask is going to locate the bullet and extract it for the purpose of determining whether the man was shot by the police or someone else.

It must have been rather difficult for the boys to have lugged away some of the stuff. They had one boiler which weighed several hundred pounds. The officers think that they used a small push cart, but even then it must have been a matter of considerable boldness to attempt to steal an article of that size. The police think that they worked in small crowds.

"The cleverest job was the one when the rifle was stolen from the shooting gallery on South Cascade," said Detective Joel Atkinson. "That required considerable nerve and ability. We attribute it to the Phillips boy. It was necessary for him to throw the rifle into the basement, then go down into the basement and push the gun out through a window. Then there were some store robberies which were also pretty good and showed long practice. We believe that the gang must have operated for at least six months for seven or eight weeks, and during the latter part of this time he has been growing weaker, and an external sore, due to the presence in the man of the foreign substance, has made its appearance, and threatens very serious results unless relief is secured.

Mr. Hayes is a member of the local lodge of Woodmen of the World, and has appealed to the order to secure him some sort of help. The Woodmen officers have considered the case and have directed Dr. Harlan Trask to save the life of Mr. Hayes if he can.

Dr. Trask has made an X-ray examination of the patient and has succeeded in locating the shingle nail in the stomach where it is firmly lodged and is a certain agent of death unless it is removed. Consequently Mr. Hayes has consented to be operated upon and within a few days the surgeon will perform the necessary operation to extract the nail from the stomach of the patient.

The application of the X-ray in this case is one of the most remarkable uses of this acquisition to the resources of modern surgery that has yet been recorded in this part of the country. The operation is necessarily a very delicate one, but the patient is believed to be in sufficiently good physical condition to undergo the ordeal and the physician is of the opinion that the attempt to save his life in this manner will prove wholly successful.

CASCADE AVENUE PARKING WAS SUBJECT OF PROTEST

The impromptu meeting of those interested in the betterment of the Colorado game laws held at Strang's last night was very well attended and was characterized by a great deal of enthusiasm. About 40 persons, among whom were well-known shooters of the three gun clubs of Colorado Springs and Colorado City, and a number of prominent citizens were present at the meeting. The business to be taken up was the election of a temporary chairman and a secretary. Mr. H. Strang of the Strang Sporting Goods Co. was elected to the first named office and William Fitts to the second. A committee on rules and by-laws was appointed by the chair, consisting of H. Dorsey, chairman; S. E. Monk, T. S. Brigham, and Judge Ira Harris. Another meeting was set for Wednesday evening, January 25, to be held in the county court room, at which a communication from the Municipal Journal requesting loan of city clubs, allowed; communication from National Association of Stationary Engineers of Colorado Springs, requesting return of high line reservoir No. 2, site, which is 11,386 feet, which, if 12-inch pipe be used, would cost \$1.97 per linear foot, would amount to \$13,593. Should this line be used, 12-inch line and at \$2.22 per linear foot, would cost \$27,083.82. A 16-inch line could then be run from high line reservoir No. 1 to Manitou and at \$2.22 per linear foot, would cost \$27,083.82.

From high line reservoir No. 2 to Manitou, the cost is 11,000 feet. If 16-inch pipe is used, at \$3.47 per linear foot, the cost would be \$36,662.92.

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PAGE FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY Ella Celeste Adams

N THE new world toward which our feet are set, shall we find aught to make our hearts forget?

Earth's honest joys and her bright hours of bliss?

Has heaven a spell divine enough for this? For who the pleasure of the spring shall tell?

When on the leafless stalks the brown buds swell, When the grass brightens and the days grow long, And little birds break out in rippling song!

O sweet the dropping eve, the blush of morn, The starlit sky, the rustling fields of corn, The soft airs blowing from the freshening seas.

The sunbeams shadow of the stately trees, The mellow thunder and the lulling rain, The warm, delicious, happy summer rain, When the grass brightens and the days grow long,

And little birds break out in rippling song!

O beauty manifold, from morn till night, Dawn's flush, noon's blaze and sunset's tender light!

O fair, familiar features, changes sweet Of her revolving seasons, storm and sheet And golden calm, as slow the wheels through space,

From snow to roses—and how dear her face! When the grass brightens, when the days grow long,

And little birds break out in rippling song!

O happy earth! O home so well beloved! What recompense have we, from the realms above?

One hope we have that overtops the whole—The hope of finding every vanished soul We love and long for daily, and for this Gladly we turn from thee and all thy bliss,

Even at thy loveliest, when the days are long.

And little birds break out in rippling song! —Celia Thaxter.

SINCE the executive board of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs accepted the invitation to hold the next annual meeting at St. Louis in 1904, anything further regard to the great event is of great interest. Although the invitation came primarily from the Wednesday club, the largest and most influential woman's organization in this city or vicinity, all federated clubs near by will be expected to share in the entertainment of the guests at the meeting.

A convention is to be held for the purpose of selecting a local board; the basis of representation will be one delegate for each \$100 contributed. As the Wednesday club has already pledged \$3,000 it is evident that this club will control nominations. Mrs. Phillip N. Moore will doubtless be the president of the local board though official action has yet to take place.

In a paragraph that Mrs. Moore has sent out to the federated clubs of Missouri in relation to redistricting of the state and other important matters, she takes occasion to say:

"The board decided there should be headquarters for our clubs at the grounds throughout the World's fair, summer of 1904; such rooms to be furnished, supplied with a comfortable resting place, with stationery and other conveniences, and a custodian should be on hand, ready to answer all questions. This, you will readily see, will necessitate financial support, and we hope the clubs will indicate any contribution to this object. Finally, since the funds are small on large, since the general federation decided to pay for the material out of its own treasury, some clubs have decided to turn over the money then pledged to the use of the World's fair committee for these headquarters."

It is only about 25 years since the advent of women's clubs. If women banded together to do anything the organization was rather the butt of ridicule and was named something on this order. "The Ladies Sewing Circle," "The Female Missionary Society," "The Female Prayer-meeting," etc. The use of "female" or "ladies" became so odious that those names were discarded for the far better ones of "woman."

An interesting event in the history of organizations among women was recently celebrated, the eighteenth birthday anniversary of what is declared to be the oldest woman's club in the United States. It is the Female Charitable Association of Baldwinsville, N. Y., which has had a continuous organization since 1822. But no stretch of the imagination can do justice to the sensation that would have been created 80 years ago if a "female association" had been named a "woman's club."

Speaking of clubs, an exchange chronicles the fact that a club was recently organized in Boston called the "Mother's Birthday Club of America." It is a literary club and will work in connection with the child study circles now in it. Are all the mothers that now the new club supposed to tell how old they are?

There is sound common sense in the reply of Marlon Harland to the question, "Please tell me what you think of women with families, who are in moderate circumstances and do not keep 'help' going to clubs three or four days in a week. Do you think it advisable for women with young children to leave them at home or with friends to attend domestic science classes to get pointers on housekeeping?" J. A. E.

The reply was: "I doubt the propriety of any woman, married or single, rich or poor, idle or busy, attending a club three or four times a week. I believe in women's clubs when convened for mutual improvement and innocent social enjoyment. We have as good a right to meet as our husbands, brothers and sons have to their lodges and clubs. It is certainly worse than inadvertent for the mothers of young children to neglect them for the sake of attending what clubs or domestic science classes. Something must be crowded out, is a motto each housemother has occasion to quote 20 times a day. But is it crowding the babies out for the nerves, weary woman to leave them for an idler, wretched guardian while she gets a needed 'change' amid other mothers? The pointers on housekeeping may be valuable in themselves. They are of far more value in lifting 'mankind' out of the dusty rut of daily labor and killing her jungs—moral and mental fresh air. All work and no out-of-home make her a dull, unambitious

Thank God for joy! For glad, sweet thoughts that flood the soul and spring! Lark-like into the sky to soar and sing: For kindly airs that woo to bud and flower! Thy dormant being, and awake new power With each new morn; new purposes that bring To heart and soul their full and just employ. Thank God for joy.

And, oh, thank Him for pain, That shuts thee in silence. Wait and know The rain that breaks the blossoms and lays low The fair green stalk doth nourish o'er in grief The young root, of future bud and leaf The quantity. So shalt thou surely grow To fairer heights, to nobler powers attain! Thank God for pain.

* * *

"The will to live" is good, but it must include the will to live well, to live bravely and nobly. The fact of living implies, of course, that living in this high plane, for nothing less is worthy to be called life. It is only the coward and the imbecile who falters and pauses by the way; the true follower of the sublimest ideal ever revealed to man—the ideal of the Christ—follows this, though thorns and pitfalls beset the way, though pain and defeat encompass him about, and in this faithful trust he acknowledges no defeat.

It is possible to obtain the most potent and irresistible aid from the spiritual world through prayer and supplication which never fail to sweep one into that mystic atmosphere of the will of God. "Cast thyself into the hands of God and thou shall become as God." Thou shalt partake of the divine potency. Great can be gathered by the soul when the body is locked in the trance of sleep, says Lilian Whiting.

A writer in the Westminster Review thus recently questioned, "Is there a sleep of light, a luminous sleep, sleep in which there is absence of thought, while there is rest and bliss, there is no darkness and oblivion, but perfect consciousness?"

He proceeds to say that if the science of the spirit were cultivated in Europe as it is in India, and if practical instruction and guidance had been available to Tennyson, what might not so ripe a soul have scaled? What blessed vistas might he not have opened up to the west!

This writer quotes Plato in the Charmonides, when, after giving the definition of wisdom, he declares:

"May we then assume that wisdom, viewed in this new light merely as a knowledge that we know or do not know, has this advantage—that he who possesses this wisdom will more easily learn anything which he learns, and that everything will be clear to him, because in addition to the knowledge of such things as he learns, he sees the knowledge and he will also be better able to fathom the knowledge which others have of what he learns him with, as also the inquirer who is without this knowledge will not be able to do it so vigorously and well? Are not these, my friend, the real advantages which are to be gained from wisdom?"

"That is to say," continues the writer, "that one who has learned wisdom, though he may on any particular subject know little or nothing, can easily master the subject on turning his attention to it, and even excel a specialist.

The observation applies also to other phases of life. Socrates was himself an example. While by the strength of wisdom he excelled on the intellectual plane, he excelled also in endurance of cold and heat, hunger and fatigue, in contempt of the dangers of war and bravery on the field of battle, even in the power of bearing more wine, if the occasion demanded it, than anyone else without being intoxicated. Then there were the marvelous graces of the spirit, his perfect self-mastery, his equanimity under all circumstances, his unshaking adherence to truth and right. Such men as we are accustomed at this high level by the practice of luminous sleep. In the stillness of that sleep, they are in contact with the innermost source of all light, health, and peace. Be still and know that I am God. From the communion they came forth with renewed knowledge, strength and purity, for the active duties of the world. For those duties, therefore, the practice of luminous sleep is recommended by the sages of India as the very best training apart from its spiritual value." This is the luminous sleep in which is refreshment and guidance and power.

Ought one not, questions the writer, to cultivate this sleep? Ought one not, as Plato says, every true lover of knowledge ought, "to strain every nerve to reach real existence, and far from resting at the multitude of separate phenomena which exists only in the region of opinion, to press on undiscouraged?"

The will to live must include the principles of life. The will to live is the will to live well, to live in the spirit and to act with the energies of the spirit. The will to live is the will to the National Federation of other clubs and will work in connection with the child study circles now in it. Are all the mothers that now the new club supposed to tell how old they are?

There is sound common sense in the reply of Marlon Harland to the question, "Please tell me what you think of women with families, who are in moderate circumstances and do not keep 'help' going to clubs three or four days in a week. Do you think it advisable for women with young children to leave them at home or with friends to attend domestic science classes to get pointers on housekeeping?" J. A. E.

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higher education, their achievements in the business world, their capacity for organization, their executive power, have been a revelation. To set women back into the limited sphere of 50 years ago would be to arrest the progress of the whole race. Their evolution has been accomplished by corresponding development in the moral nature of man, his ideas of temperance and chastity, his sense of justice, his relations to society. In no department of the world's activities are the higher qualities so painfully lacking as in politics, and this is the only one from which women are wholly excluded. Is it not perfectly logical to assume that their influence would be as beneficial here as it has been everywhere else? Does not logic also justify the conclusion that as they have been admitted into every other channel the political gateway must inevitably be opened?"

* * *

We long ago became accustomed to estimate at their proper news value the headlines of our great city dailies, however flaring and sensational they might be. To many persons, however, the following statements must have come as a genuine surprise: "High School Children on a Strike," "A Thousand Boys and Girls Aid Factory Strikers," "No Support for Striking School Boys," and other words to like effect. Pictures and sketches relative to these youthful strikers occupied a conspicuous position in reputable journals, and now the cartoonists have taken up the matter. One cartoon, consisting of two small pictures, shows in the first the school master peering into the faces of two boys bearing a transparent sign with the words, "We want a longer recess," while underneath the picture are the words, "It has come to this." The second picture is a scene from the nursery, showing a mother looking with astonishment at a banner held aloft by her little tots and inscribed with the words, "We want to stay up till 8 o'clock. We don't want to go to bed with the chickens." Below the picture are the words, "How soon may we expect this?"

Shades of the Hoosier school master! Budd and all his ilk in their most daring defiance of schoolroom law and order marked at best only a passing phase of fronted life, but here is something infinitely more serious than something affected by a handful of rowdies; it is the deliberate action of an entire body of students, of our most advanced schools, daringly taking things into their own hands. It is a new children's crusade, claiming a social value belonging in the very nature of things, to their elders.

In one instance, in Chicago, the strike hinged upon the employment of a certain teacher; another school came to the conclusion that the supply of drinking water was inadequate, while still a third, in a neighboring city, succeeded in getting the whole town, parents and all, excited on a point of school administration. In no instance can we discover that it was a case of the worm that turns—an impossible claim in the age of prodigal expenditure of talent and money in behalf of public schools. Stated in a word, these juvenile strikes indicate that childhood is invading the world of adults. Ten, 20 years before their time, they wish to live through experiences which their elders thought themselves entitled to only by virtue of patient achievement and hard work. The assertion of the immature will personal "rights," opinions, desires, passions and whims are demanded, as a matter of course. Young America is, apparently becoming more precocious and demonstrative every day.

And so it is but a matter of choice for the girl of today to choose her style, and then all she has to do is to live up to it. It will take some time and no little work to straighten a bent back or develop at one and the same time a wide chest and slender body. But it can be done, and it will bring its own reward for all the care and thought devoted to the transformation. For beauty is a great and noble thing. And the woman who has it has more power for good and more capacity for happiness than any other. "It is twice blessed." It glorifies taking and giving. And what is best of all, it can be acquired.

And for this chance, after fate has set her one-time irrevocable seal upon one, there can not be too deep a sense of gratitude toward the ones who have thus stimulated women to make the best of their natural good looks and attain the graces of the ideals given to them.—(Philadelphia Inquirer.)

* * *

Embroideries are of all nationalities.

The Weekly Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22.

Published Every Thursday

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE WOLCOTT PRONUNCIAMENTO.

TWO IMPORTANT political documents were presented to the Republicans of Colorado on Friday.

The first of these was a notice from Representative Frewen, leader of the Wolcott forces in the house, addressed to Chairman Breckinridge of the house elections committee, declaring that unless that committee reported arbitrarily in favor of unseating all the 15 Democratic members from Arapahoe county, and unless the committee reported that the vote on unseating the 15 should be taken as a unit and not on each man separately, the Wolcottites would not vote to seat a single Republican.

And the other was an "Appeal to Republicans," signed by E. O. Wolcott and published in the Denver Republican, urging that "prompt and united action" be taken by the Republicans of the house to throw out the Democratic members from Arapahoe county, or "better still," to enter a caucus upon that matter.

The time is long past when the people of Colorado could feel any surprise at any display of effrontery by Mr. Wolcott, and for that reason it is hardly worth while to call attention to the insolence of this advice.

But it is worth repeating that the only obstacle to united action on the part of the Republican members of the assembly is Mr. Wolcott himself.

The party is under solemn pledges to the people that Mr. Wolcott shall not be a candidate.

In making himself a candidate, Mr. Wolcott dishonors the party, and if his candidacy could succeed it would destroy the party chances of future success.

The 17 anti-Wolcott members of the house are under most direct and solemn pledges to their constituents that they will not under any circumstances or in any way aid the Wolcott candidacy, and every effort to secure the support or the approval of these men is an insult to their character and an outrage upon their honesty.

Further than that, the honest Republicans of the house have decided that these contest cases shall be tried according to their merits, and that neither the threats of the Democratic anarchists of the senate nor the Wolcott Gangsters of the house shall prevent their doing their duty in this matter.

At the proper time the committee on elections will present its report on the contest cases from Arapahoe and elsewhere.

If the members of that committee are convinced from the testimony presented to them that the Democrats were honestly elected, they will say so.

If they believe that the Democrats whose seats are contested all owe their places to fraud, and that the Republican contestants should be declared elected, they will say so.

If they are convinced that some of the Republicans were honestly elected, and that some of the Democrats were not honestly elected, they will say so.

And then if the Wolcott Gang desires to take the position that it will not vote for Republicans who were elected to the house, because it cannot also secure the seating of Republicans who were not elected, it will have the option of carrying out Mr. Frewen's threat.

Mr. Wolcott's "Appeal," Mr. Frewen's threat, the influence of all the federal office holders summoned to the capital by Brady, and all the lying "news" and manufactured opinions of the Denver Republican and its Cleveland Democratic editor, have not changed the situation in any particular.

The genuine Republicans of the assembly, supported by the great majority of the Republicans of the state, are committed to the policy of justice and the keeping of pledges made to the people.

The events of the past week have only demonstrated more clearly that this policy is the right one.

Against all the manufactured opinion of the machine, the Gangster and the federal office holders, the real voice of the people has been heard, and the result is that the 17 real Republicans are firmer than ever in their convictions, while the tools and the dupes of the Boss and his Gang are wavering and uncertain as to what they should do.

But there need be no doubt as to what will happen tomorrow.

The report of the committee on elections will be presented on the merits of the case.

It will voice the honest opinion of the members of that committee.

And then whatever the Democrats may do, and whatever the Wolcott Gangsters may do, it is safe to say that the people of Colorado will approve the actions of those legislators who have the courage to present to the people of this state the refreshing novelty of a political party whose main purpose is to do the right thing, to deal justly and to keep their pledges.

MR. WOLCOTT'S RIGHTS AS A CANDIDATE.

UNDER ordinary circumstances any member of any political party has an unquestioned right to appear as a candidate for any office in the gift of that party and to make as strong a contest for that position as himself and his friends can accomplish by honorable means.

But at the present time a considerable number of the Republican members of the assembly have pledged their constituents that under no circumstances will they vote for Mr. Wolcott, or assist his candidacy or enter a caucus at which his candidacy is to be considered.

The Republican party has given pledges to the people that Mr. Wolcott shall not be sent to the senate, and it is owing to these pledges that the state, the legislative and the congressional tickets were successful in the last election.

The party was defeated in 1900 because Mr. Wolcott was then an open and pronounced candidate, and the party was successful in 1902 because he himself said he was not a candidate, and because he kept out of the state and out of the campaign during its progress.

Mr. Wolcott cannot be elected without wanton violation of individual and party pledges to the people, and his election certainly would be most injurious to the party interests.

Mr. Wolcott does not rely upon a fair hearing of his cause to decide his candidacy, but he is trying to win by manufactured public sentiment, by subsidized newspapers and by all the corrupt and dishonorable methods of machine politics.

Under such circumstances Mr. Wolcott, if he is a sincere Republican, and if he has any regard for the honor and welfare of this state, has no right to be a candidate.

Under such circumstances his candidacy is an insult to the honor of the people, and an outrage upon intelligence of the genuine Republicans whom he is trying to trap and to mislead.

The latest argument in favor of the election of a United States senator by direct vote of the people is yesterday's legal proceedings in Denver. And the next one will tomorrow's.

THE OBSTACLE TO REPUBLICAN SUCCESS.

THE REPORT of the elections committee of the house has been received and the house has acted upon its recommendations. In addition to the majority report, there were two minority reports, but the house decided to approve none of them. The Republican majority favored the unseating of seven Democrats. The Republican minority recommended the unseating of 17 Democrats. The Democratic members favored the unseating of no Democrats.

The house decided to unseat six Democrats, including the two from Las Animas county and the four Arapahoe "boat" representatives.

Whatever question there may have been in regard to the single member from Arapahoe county who was selected for expulsion from his seat, there can be no reasonable doubt that the evidence submitted to the committee was sufficient to justify the conclusion that the two Democrats from Las Animas and the four Arapahoe "floats" were not honestly elected and that the decision of the people was actually in favor of their Republican competitors.

It was therefore the duty of the legislature to approve the action of the committee recommending that the Democrats be unseated and that the Republicans be put in their places, and it will be welcome news to Republicans throughout the state that neither factional strife nor the threats of Democratic leaders were sufficient to prevent this just and wise action.

Nor need it be feared that the Democrats will be able to use this action in such a way as to promote their party's interests. The threat to expel Republican senators against whom farcical contests have been instituted may, or may not, have been a bluff, but whatever the Democrats may do, the people of the state will find a way to make their will known and to approve the party that has stood for honesty and justice in dealing with such partisan questions.

The result of the action of the house in these contest cases leaves the Republicans with the narrow majority of two votes on joint ballot.

The Republican party can elect a Republican senator if its members will stand together and act in accordance with the will of their constituents and for the good of the party.

The main obstacle to this much-desired result is the presence as a candidate of one for whom a considerable number of Republican legislators are solemnly pledged not to vote, one who cannot be elected under any circumstances, and one upon whom must mainly rest the failure to choose a Republican senator—if that should be the final outcome.

With Edward O. Wolcott out of the race, the Republicans could agree upon a candidate.

How long will Edward O. Wolcott cling to the Addicks policy, and stand in the way of Republican success?

A WELL-GROUNDED PROTEST.

A CIRCULAR has been issued from the headquarters of the American Humane Association, calling public attention to a bill which has already passed the national house of representatives and is now pending in the senate.

This bill amends the present law by extending from 28 to 40 hours the length of time for which live stock may be confined in cars without food, water or rest.

The Humane association protests against the proposed change not only because of its inhumanity, but also on account of the positive danger to public health which arises from the sale of animals for food, when their condition at the time of their being slaughtered is such as to make them positively unfit for food uses.

As the present law provides that "when animals are carried in cars in which they can and do have proper food, water, space and opportunity to rest, the provisions in regard to their being unloaded shall not apply," it would seem that there is no good reason for changing its provisions, and we do not believe that public sentiment will approve the relaxing of restrictions that have been proved to be necessary by countless cases of gross cruelty and wanton indifference to the interests of the public in the matter of healthful food.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

RECENT events in Venezuela have made it more evident than before that the relations of this country to the republics of South America, and to the nations of Europe in connection therewith, will continue to be an important part of our foreign policy for many years to come.

If it were a simple matter of asserting our rights, according to what we believe to be reasonable, the affair would not be so difficult. But unfortunately we have to contend on the one side with the prejudices or ignorance of the South Americans and on the other with the prejudices and the willful blindness of the Europeans.

It is admitted by all who discuss the matter that the Monroe doctrine is not only an essential part of the foreign policy of the United States, but it is also a principle of universal acceptance by our people. Whatever party is in power the United States will stand by the Monroe doctrine, and practically the entire people will go to any lengths in war or peace to secure the observance of the principles embodied in it.

The United States will not allow European nations to consider this hemisphere an open field for colonization, it will not permit them to extend their systems of government here, and it will not permit them to oppress American republics without reason and justice.

That this frank avowal of our determination is a dangerous one cannot be denied. It is a provocation to trouble makers, and it will continue to serve as a text for magazine writers and others, who will point out that it is not a part of "international law," and that the United States is unwarranted in making such a declaration.

Nevertheless that is the position that has been assumed by the United States, and the frank avowal of it tends toward peace rather than toward war. It is certainly better that European nations should know our position than that they should be ignorant of it, and certainly no European power need get into trouble through lack of knowledge on the subject.

And the recent events in Venezuela have shown that while there is a constant danger of complications in this matter, none of the powers of Europe under present conditions has any desire to seek a quarrel with the United States. Before beginning their movement against Venezuela, Great Britain and Germany were both very careful to inform the government at Washington that they had no intention of seizing Venezuelan territory or establishing a permanent occupation there.

American friendship is too valuable and American hostility too dangerous to warrant a trial of the matter. The European powers, singly or together, might establish a territorial seizure in South America by force, but there is nothing in South America to make it worth while for them to do so in the face of the opposition of the United States.

HOW ST. PIERRE PERISHED.

THE RECENT reports of the scientists who have visited Martinique since the great disaster of May 8, 1902, present some very interesting facts in regard to the disaster in which nearly 30,000 persons lost their lives.

Mr. George Kennan and others have presented the subject with all the ability of experienced correspondents, and Dr. Angelo Heilprin has told his observations in a recently published book which suggests a theory of the disaster that appears to be eminently reasonable.

It appears that a new crater was formed on the side of the mountain nearest to St. Pierre, and on the morning of the disaster the internal forces of the mountain produced an explosion which blew out the floor of the crater, and threw it, together with a vast mass of cinders, pebbles, ashes and steam, high into the air. Immediately below this more solid matter, it is suggested there was a gaseous mass confined under high pressure and intensely hot, consisting chiefly of air and steam, with some small amount of sulphurous gas. In the throat of the volcano its only avenue of expansion was upward, lifting the rocks and other material. But as soon as the throat was cleared, it found an easier way of escape to the side and away from the mountain. At the same time there was presumably a sudden expansion or explosion of this gaseous mass, away from the mountain and between the earth's surface below and the heavier ashes and steam above.

This puff of hot wind and steam was shot at St. Pierre as from the mouth of a cannon. Its temperature is estimated at from 500 to 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit, and its velocity at from 75 to 125 miles an hour. It combined the destructive force of a cyclone and a steam blast. It needed no poisonous gas to complete its work, for it killed instantly. It left in St. Pierre only two living men from among 30,000. It piled stone walls and iron beams in shapeless ruins. It tore clothing from bodies, it burned clothing from bodies, and in some cases it burned bodies beneath clothing leaving the fabric uninjured. It swept down upon the sea and set ships on fire, burning their crews upon their decks.

In the great disaster of May 8 few were left to tell the story of what had happened or to describe their sensations. Except the two already mentioned the witnesses were necessarily somewhat outside of the direct line of the blast, for no one could encounter that and live, and the two owed their lives to exceptional shelter. But twice thereafter similar hot blasts swept down the mountain, once wreaking destruction to the northeast and later on August 30 destroying the villages to the south including Morne Rouge, which had seemed miraculously saved from the great explosion. The fatal effects of the latter outbursts were sufficiently evident both upon life and edifices, but there was a better chance to judge of the phenomena in their details. And so far as could be judged these were entirely similar to those of the great explosion: a wind of cyclonic violence, an intense heat that scorched flesh and vegetation but showed no flame, the absence of sulphurous or other fumes, and a feeling of suffocation presumably due to burning air in the lungs and throat.

So far as we know, no such kind of volcanic destruction had been reported previous to the Mt. Pelee disaster, but the eruption of hot air may serve to explain some things in former explosions that have puzzled historians and scientists. At Pompeii, for instance, it has always been a matter of surprise that the slow-falling ashes should have overwhelmed men who appeared to be engaged in their ordinary avocations, but the steam blast would account for these things and it would no longer be necessary for the student to choose between the admirable discipline and the plumb-foolishness of the Roman soldier who stood at his post while the ashes slowly covered him, because no one had sent him orders to quit.

IT is a well-known fact that with few exceptions the methods of cultivation of the first settlers were slovenly and wasteful. With a large number of acres and but small capital invested, they did not feel the effect of this system. Naturally, when the second man came he had to live on a larger sum of money in the same acres and to make even he must secure larger returns from the soil. To do this he was compelled to use better methods of cultivation. He put more money into fences, stock, tools and buildings. He necessarily had to cultivate the waste places and harvest all the crops grown. The question asked by any new comer to Colorado is what land is worth. Real estate values like vegetable gardens are governed by what can be got.

The price of land is governed entirely by what it will produce and for what the product can be sold. The relative value of the product in comparison with other sections largely determines the question of investment. Under a practical system of regulation, failure is out of the question. Two other important items, quantity and quality of product, are subject to the will of the farmer himself and will be superior or inferior as his cultivation determines.

When a man plants a crop, there is usually little certain and stable market. Alfalfa hay has always sold readily and at good prices when the cost of raising is considered. The livestock markets have for the most part been remunerative. The melon product needs no comment, for the fame of Colorado is almost world-wide. The honey output never fully supplies the demand and the same may be said in regard to poultry, dairy products and garden vegetables.

With these facts and figures in view the question is indeed difficult to answer. At \$40 to \$80 an acre, land will pay for itself in one or two years and the owner will realize from 50 to 100 per cent on his investment, yet some people when told the price of land make no investigation. They are not likely to be interested in getting the money, and even those who are least public spirited are ready to contribute their share. After all a dictatorship has its compensations.

THE PROFITS IN LAND INVESTMENTS.

When President Castro calls a meeting of the Caracas chamber of commerce and suggests that a certain amount be subscribed to meet public necessities, there seems to be no trouble in getting the money, and even those who are least public spirited are ready to contribute their share. After all a dictatorship has its compensations.

When the pioneer first had the courage to leave the eastern forests and make himself a home on the limitless prairies that lay with their fertile acres toward the setting sun, he gave little heed to methods of cultivation. So fat and fertile was the soil that he continued to plow, sow and reap crops from his broad acres from year to year, expecting that the same process would continue without limit. He either bought his land at nominal price from a generous government or obtained it as a free gift for tillage and occupancy. It is now some years since choice lands adapted to working homes and accessible to markets, have been available for the land seeker. If a man wished land for a farm he must buy of someone who already had secured a title to it.

It is a well-known fact that with few exceptions the methods of cultivation of the first settlers were slovenly and wasteful. With a large number of acres and but small capital invested, they did not feel the effect of this system. Naturally, when the second man came he had to live on a larger sum of money in the same acres and to make even he must secure larger returns from the soil. To do this he was compelled to use better methods of cultivation. He put more money into fences, stock, tools and buildings. He necessarily had to cultivate the waste places and harvest all the crops grown. The question asked by any new comer to Colorado is what land is worth. Real estate values like vegetable gardens are governed by what can be got.

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THE DANGER OF EXCESSIVE PARTISANSHIP.

THE SHOOTING of Editor Gonzales by Lieutenant Governor Tillman of South Carolina was the outcome of a political quarrel. Personally these two men had no enmity, but the editor had opposed the politician in a way that could only be justified by extreme partisanship, and months afterward the politician shot the editor down on the street without the sign of an immediate excuse.

There are, fortunately, few states in the union where partisanship is carried to such extreme lengths as it is in South Carolina and few where public affairs are controlled by men of the Tillman stamp. But this cold-blooded murder may serve as an illustration of the evils of extreme partisanship in a much wider field than the limits of a single state. Personal enmity, viluperation, misrepresentation, bribery, and various other forms of lawlessness and of law-breaking are the ordinary results of partisanship carried to extremes.

But while there are few Americans who will condone the shooting of a political enemy in cold blood, or approve the bribing of a legislature, there are too many who are disposed to commend the spirit of narrow partisanship, and who are ready to excuse even grave offenses against the laws upon the ground that the other side is ready to do things quite as bad, if not worse.

The American people needs to cultivate the spirit of honorable partisanship, to remember that there are honest, patriotic and well-meaning men in all parties, and above all to keep in greater prominence the principle that the object of party existence is the public welfare, and that party advantage should never be made an excuse for any action that is dangerous or dishonorable to the general interests of the people and the state.

The following clipping taken from the Cornishman, published at Penzance, England, and reprinted in the current issue of the Mining Reporter, will no doubt be of interest to everyone connected with the Cripple Creek district:

"A Gigantic Undertaking—One of the most gigantic mining operations ever undertaken is about to be carried out at Cripple Creek, Colorado. A tunnel, no less than 14 miles in length, is to be bored, in order that the minerals may be

GOEBEL RULES PROVED TO BE A BOOMERANG FOR DEMOCRATS

Special to the Gazette.
Denver, Jan. 19.—Today was probably the most exciting day in the history of Colorado since Governor Waite trained the guns of the state militia on the Denver city hall.

The entire trouble came about through the adoption of the Goebelite rules by the senate and the so-far successful efforts to thwart them by the Republicans of that body. The cry of meeting revolution with revolution worked the wrong way, and tonight the Democratic members of the senate find themselves in the minority by one of the steepest moves ever made in a parliamentary body, the 11 Republicans succeeded in unseating seven Democrats, leaving the senate standing 18 Republicans to 17 Democrats. Of course the Democratic members will refuse to recognize the Republican claim, but as the house is strongly Republican, that body will recognize the Republican seat on joint ballot.

It came about in this way: After the house had expelled six of its members because of conclusive evidence of fraud against them having been proved in the senate met for the purpose of retaliating. The majority of the elections committee in the senate had prepared a report recommending the unseating of two Republicans. This would make the legislature on joint ballot 61 Democrats and 49 Republicans. The majority report was read, and a vote on the entire question, which was the case of Williams against Ballinger, was demanded. Lieutenant Governor Haggott refused to put the vote without debate. Acting under the Goebelite rules, Secretary Sprague arose, put the vote, and declared it carried. During this time, Senator Campbell, the Republican member of the elections committee, was presenting the minority report, which was to the effect that seven Democrats be unseated and seven Republicans seated. Lieutenant Governor Haggott declared Sprague's office vacant on the ground that Sprague had overstepped his authority, and appointed Senator Pryor to act as secretary. The vote on the minority report was put, and declared carried. The Democrats claimed they voted against it, but in the confusion which was going, because of the two presiding officers and secretaries placing and declaring motions, their votes were not so recorded, and the chair held that the motion was carried and that the seven senators were expelled.

This caused a terrible rumpus on the part of the Democrats. In the meantime, the seven Republican senators presented themselves at the door and demanded admittance, but it was refused. They then took the oath of office on the outside of the senate chamber. Late tonight the senate has adjourned. The Democratic members know that if an adjournment is taken, the seven newly elected senators will take their places and be recognized by Lieutenant Governor Haggott.

At 10:30 Lieutenant Governor Haggott asked Governor Peabody to release members from the senate chamber. This means that the state militia will be called upon to force the admission of Republican members-elect to their seats.

In the meantime the Democrats have filled a number of the rooms of the state house with a lot of the thugs they used to carry the election with on election day, and trouble may result.

In the house the elections committee made three reports. One was to seat all of the Republicans from Arapahoe county and all of the Republicans from the float counties with Arapahoe, and the two Republicans contesting from Las Animas county. This report was signed by Mr. Whinnery of the elections committee. The remaining Republican members of the committee recommended the unseating of the two Las Animas county men, four Arapahoe floats and one from Arapahoe. This report was very conservative, and was based on actual figures of fraud proved to the committee. The third report was by the Democrats on the committee, recommending that all of the Democrats whose seats were contested retain their positions. The entire day was taken up in the adoption and settlement of the report, and finally resulted in the expelling of the four Democratic float representatives from Arapahoe county and the two Democrats from Las Animas county and seating the Republicans in their stead. What are known as the Spanish members held the balance of power and exercised it all through the day. Three members, Riley, Garcia and Sanchez constitute the Spanish membership. The Republicans voted as a unit, as well as did the Democrats, and the Spaniards voted with the Democrats for the 11 straight Arapahoes to hold their seats, and with the Republicans, expelling the other six. The Republicans, for the first time, presented a united party during the entire day.

Special to the Gazette.
Denver, Jan. 1, 1 a.m.—After a tumultuous conflict in the general assembly, in the course of which Governor Peabody was requested to call out the military forces of the state in order to seat seven Republican senators declared to be wrongfully excluded from their places, the situation has quieted down with a Democratic majority in possession of the senate chamber. At this hour a supply of blankets has been sent in to them, and the indications are that they propose to hold the fort until balloting begins today, and possibly until time for the joint ballot on Wednesday.

The senate is divided into two organizations, one with Adams as presiding officer and Sprague as secretary, the other with Lieutenant Governor Haggott and Secretary, Pryor as officers. The first named organization has thrown out two regularly elected Republicans and seated two Democrats for the purpose of giving the Democrats a majority on joint ballot. Meanwhile the Republicans have thrown out seven Democrats, thereby gaining a majority in the senate. The oath of office was administered to the seven Republicans, but they were refused admission to the senate chamber. Judge Gabbard administered the oath to the two Democrats.

At this hour it is stated that no further radical action is contemplated by either side. The consensus of the better judgment on both sides is that a compromise should be effected whereby duly elected members should be allowed to retain their seats. It is felt that the majority report of the house committee on elections was conservative and the action of the house fully justified by the proofs presented. It is further felt strongly that the sentiment of the state will not support the radical action by either side in arbitrarily unseating members of the senate. It is believed therefore that an agreement will be reached restoring the senate membership as constituted previous to last night's session, leaving the vote on joint ballot 61 Republicans to 49 Democrats, the Spanish delegation holding the balance of power.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 19.—There was but little of the excitement which marked the beginning of the session in the house this morning, prevalent in the senate.

At the request of the elections committee which was out, Lieutenant Governor Haggott did not call the senate to order until the committee returned to the chamber. The senators spent the interim in reading or writing at their desks.

Many prominent Democrats were in evidence as visitors, earnestly engaged in conversation with some of the Democratic leaders in the senate. Among the visitors were Senator Patterson, Attorney Tom O'Donnell and Colonel E. F. Montgomery. About 22 minutes after 10 o'clock the members of the elections committee filed into the room and the regular order of business began. Allavitts were introduced to show that Senator M. Z. Farwell is not a resident of Otero county, and filed before the elections committee to be considered in the contest pending against his seat. Testimony was then introduced by Senator Farwell to prove that he is a resident of Otero county. Senator Farwell stated that his old friend, Senator Patterson had come to his rescue in this contest case by sending a package of seeds to "Senator M. Z. Farwell of Otero county," and he desired to have the package marked "Exhibit A." (Hughes), and filed together with the affidavit.

Six bills were introduced, among them being one by Senator Seaman which repeals those sections of the present revenue bill providing for the fat tax.

Another important bill which was introduced by Senator Hill provides for the payment of part of the expenses of the Fourteenth general assembly.

After a report from the committee on judiciary, a motion to take a recess until 2 o'clock was made, but upon roll call was lost, most of the Democrats voting "aye," and the Republicans voting "no."

Later Senator Ward recited at length the events of the evening, asking that the records show just what had occurred, and that Lieutenant Governor Haggott had refused to recognize the Democratic senators. Later he read pro tem. Adams assured the committee that the hearing before your committee. The committee realized that necessarily the allegations in the complaint at the time the bill was drawn had to be general and sweeping enough to prevent the production of all kinds of legal proof which the contestants might desire to offer at the trial, but unfortunately to furnish the public with the two respective motions.

The senate did not meet during the afternoon because the members were in caucus, planning what should be done if the Republicans threw out the house Democrats.

When the evening session opened the committee on elections reported their case, and the events as outlined above transpired. The report of the inquiry committee was to unseat McDaniel of

ings. After this was over a lull occurred as there was nothing more to do, and the Democrats were afraid to adjourn.

In the meantime the Democratic state central committee gathered in an outer room for the purpose of trying to reach some sort of an agreement. It is the intent of the Republicans will have to be that the contests against every Republican member of the senate be withdrawn. This would leave the assembly on joint ballot, 51 Republicans and 49 Democrats. During the lull, Senator Cornforth arose and said:

"Mr. President, I moment ago this committee had been taken prior to the convening of the legislature and was contained in depositions and affidavits, and some oral testimony was taken before your committee to supplement the record testimony heretofore prepared.

"In arriving at the results contained in the several reports of your committee, relative to the Arapahoe county contest, your committee has, on every occasion, figured the candidate on the Democratic ticket who received the highest number of votes cast, the candidate on the Republican ticket receiving the lowest number of votes.

"In the precincts hereinbefore named frauds so thoroughly permeated the entire election that the legal (or good) votes cannot be separated on distinguished from the bad or illegal votes, and, therefore, under the law your committee is of the opinion that the entire vote of such precincts should be entirely thrown out. Those precincts are as follows:

"Precincts numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11 in district F in the city of Denver.

H. in the city of Denver.

"This would take from the certified votes of the several candidates in the legislature in Arapahoe county the following:

67 votes from James K. Allen.

631 votes from William A. Bryant, Jr.

635 votes from Charles A. Edwards.

635 votes from Charles C. Fenner.

634 votes from Charles S. Kilpe.

634 votes from James H. Pershing.

637 votes from John S. Shaw.

638 votes from Mrs. Eliza Thompson.

638 votes from Samuel W. Belford.

6402 votes from Daniel Delaney, Sr.

6401 votes from H. E. Garman.

6406 votes from N. J. Haddon.

6432 votes from J. J. Maron.

6468 votes from J. R. Molar.

6488 votes from Max Morris.

6492 votes from Dennis Murt.

6493 votes from Dr. Henry Paul.

6497 votes from Mrs. A. Rubio.

6501 votes from Charles E. Stubbs.

6503 votes from Michael G. Madden.

6505 votes from Charles C. Hilliard.

6508 votes from William A. Lowell.

6509 votes from Thomas E. Munson.

6526 votes from Samuel E. Naugle.

6529 votes from George B. Weir.

6526 votes from Earl D. McGill.

"By throwing out the vote of these precincts the several candidates for the legislature from Arapahoe county, and from the counties attached to Arapahoe for legislative purposes, have the following totals, to-wit:

Samuel W. Belford 22,890

Harvey E. Garman 22,894

Dr. Henry Paul 22,894

Charles E. Stubbs 22,903

Jesse R. Molar 22,594

Michael J. Madden 22,557

Daniel Delaney, Sr. 22,547

Mrs. Alice Rubio 22,531

Dennis Murt 22,523

John J. Maron 22,463

Edward P. Costigan 22,442

William C. Hilliard, Dem. 22,394

William A. Bryant, Jr. 22,394

John S. Shaw 22,321

James K. Allen 22,311

Charles S. Kilpe 22,297

James H. Pershing 22,296

Charles A. Edwards 22,293

William H. Wadley 22,294

Eliza Thompson 22,229

Clark C. Fenner 22,229

"Float representatives:

Samuel E. Naugle, Rep. 23,834

Thomas E. Munson, Dem. 23,771

Earl D. McGill, Rep. 23,471

George B. Weir, Dem. 23,408

Hiram A. Lowell, Rep. 27,632

Benjamin C. Hilliard, Dem. 26,789

Richard W. Morgan, Rep. 26,571

Michael J. Moore, Dem. 25,441

"In closing Breckenridge moved the adoption of the report and the unseating of Moore.

"That there were great and unblushing frauds committed at the election in certain precincts of the city of Denver, at the last general election, admits of no doubt, and we have endeavored to ascertain the exact extent by which each affected the election results, as applicable to each contestant, and each contestant.

"He then read the following statement which was prepared by the committee on elections relative to their findings:

"In the contest matter of James K. Allen et al. vs. Samuel W. Belford et al.

"Statement of the majority of committee on elections.

Denver, Jan. 18.—The calling of the roll disclosed the fact that every member of the house was present, even Mr. Jones, whose illness has been reported as dangerous, was in his seat looking like a skeleton. He was accompanied by his son and physician, who kept a continuous watch over him.

It was just after 11:57 when Chairman Breckenridge of the committee on elections arose and announced the victory report. He stated that he wished to speak briefly and immediately began the reading of the report. The first report was on the contest of Morgan vs. Moore, one of the Arapahoe floats. The report was to the effect that on the face of the returns Moore was elected but the committee had found evidence of enough fraud to justify the expulsion of Moore and the sealing of Morgan.

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MINES AND MINING

**DEFERRED ANNUAL MEETING
OF BEN HUR CO. IS CALLED.**
Notice has been sent to the stockholders of the Ben Hur Mining and Milling company calling a deferred annual meeting at the office of the company Monday, February 18, at 12 o'clock noon. The meeting is called for the purpose of electing a board of directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Accompanying the call are the reports of the officers for the year just closed. The reports of the superintendent and treasurer are printed below.

Superintendent's Report.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 16, 1903.

To the Stockholders of the Ben Hur Mining and Milling Company:

I beg to herewith submit the following concise report of the development work accomplished on the Little Elk, Cripple Creek districts, located on Gold Hill, Cripple Creek mining district, Teller county, Colorado, being that portion of the property of your company under development.

Work was commenced September 1, 1901, by the installation of engine house, blacksmith shop and other surface improvements necessary to prosecute work on the property. Operations were continued for about 12 months, during which time a shaft was sunk to a depth of 600 feet, the dimensions of which were 4x29 feet in the clear, timbered with square sets throughout. Four staves were cut in this shaft at intervals of 100 feet, beginning at the 300-foot point, and station sets were put in, but no drifting was done until a depth of 600 feet was attained. When this point was reached, and as anticipated before work was commenced, the north and south veins were encountered and drifts were driven on them in both north and south. The south drift was 90 feet on the vein. At a point 20 feet south from the shaft a small cross vein was cut, but after drifting on this vein for 26 feet, only low values were found.

A drift was run north on the main vein 162 feet this vein varying in width from 3 to 6 feet, but carrying no ore of shipping grade. At a point 90 feet north of the shaft another cross vein was cut running northeast and after drifting on 166 feet from the intersection, the vein varying from 2 to 5 feet wide for 90 feet from intersection, some good values were encountered, but unfortunately only in small seams. On the foot wall and in an upraise made for 20 feet good values continued but not in paying quantities and the ore could not be mined at a profit. At a point 40 feet south from the shaft a small cross vein was cut, but after drifting on this vein for 26 feet, only low values were found.

Lesser George Hummer, working on the World's Fair claim of the Gold Bond company, will make a 60-ton shipment Monday of next week, which he expects will return values of about \$40 in gold to the ton. This property is now averaging about a 200-ton production a month and the lessor expects to be able to increase this amount before many weeks.

Lesses Smith and Altman, leasing on the Elizabeth Cooper claim of the Doctor-Jack Pot company, today sent out two carloads of ore which they expect will return about \$50 to the ton.

BIG VEIN BRANCHES.
An interesting theory regarding one of the big vein systems of the Cripple Creek district has been advanced by a local mining man. There has always existed a pretty general belief that the big vein which runs from the Anaconda down through the Mary McKinney and the vein on the El Paso and C. K. and N. were in reality one vein and a great deal of exploration work has been done on properties lying along this line upon the assumption that the veins were in fact one. Yet south of the Beacon Hill Ajax property it has never been opened up to the surprise of the holders of the continuous vein theory. Recently a gentleman who has interests in this portion of the camp has given the matter considerable thought and investigation and has arrived at a result which, if correct, may have a great influence on future developments on the west side of the camp. He believes the large dike which crosses the west side of the camp near the Katinka property breaks up this vein into two branches, one running southwardly through the properties of the El Paso and C. K. and N. companies and the other running almost due south probably through the Beacon Hill Ajax, Magnet Rock, Gold Dollar and Prince Albert. The vein in the two latter properties has always been more or less of a puzzle and has been supposed to be separate ore bodies. In this new theory, however, the properties are on the same vein and it may possibly extend to the Grand mountain, although the latter is doubtful. Should this theory prove correct the El Paso company may have reason to congratulate itself on acquiring the Morning Star claim as according to the line drawn the western branch should pass through that ground for practically its entire length. It was stated at the time this property was bought that the El Paso company had no positive assurance of its proving valuable to them aside from a belief that one of their veins aped on it. While the gentleman advancing this theory does not declare himself to be right it may yet prove of value in starting a discussion on the subject.

SHOWING ON THE SHURTLOFF.
Special to the Gazette.
Cripple Creek, Jan. 19.—It conditions get better the development proceeds, it is believed that the Shurtloff on Bull hill will yet be one of the great bonanzas of that section of the camp. The main vein, which was the first one opened where ore was encountered, is now opened in the seventh level of the mine. In each level there is ore showing, and at the present time the shipments from the mine average between eight and 10 carloads of ore a week, some of it returning as high as \$100 to the ton. The main vein is known to contain ore from the top to the bottom, as far as the property has been opened, and a shoot is all of four feet in width, and the best part of it good ore. Three other veins have been opened in the course of development, and while ore is showing in them, sufficient development has not been performed yet to fully determine the value of the new ore shoots. Sinking is in progress at the present time, and the miners are now some 750 feet in depth, will be continued for at least another 100 feet.

The Practical Gold Mining company worked last week on the Pauper and Hannah Britt properties. A cross-cut will be run to the west from the Pauper claim for the purpose of finding the rich vein of the Shurtloff, if it runs into their ground, and driving will be started on the vein in the Hannah Britt toward the Wild Horse, with the expectation of opening a continuation of the Wild Horse ore shoot.

The Blue Bird sent out a shipment of five carloads during last week that had very good values. Part of the shipment could be classed as high grade. The work of extending the levels and other developments is still in progress, and the present management is now contemplating erecting a large hoisting plant, repairing the shaft and starting work on a very extensive scale in the near future.

Leasee Sweet & company's lease on the third level of the main workings of the Donte on the west slope of Bull hill, is showing up well again under their system of operation, and they have been taking out considerable ore that has returned values from \$60 to \$80 to the ton, while Bailey & Gunn, who recently secured a lease on the same block, it is reported have some very good ore in sight.

The strike made on the Wilson of the Free Coinage company by Jamison and partner, is greatly improving with development. The ore, when it was found in the shaft at a depth of some 35 feet from the surface, now gives over \$80 assays, and a trial shipment will be sent out in a day or two.

JERRY JOHNSON OUTPUT.
Special to the Gazette.
Cripple Creek, Jan. 17.—Shipments from the Jerry Johnson property are now amounting to about 130 tons of ore a month, which gives them returns of \$100 to the ton in gold. This tonnage is being made by two sets of lessors, who are doing considerable work and pushing development as fast as possible. Leasees Wider and others, operating the Pullin shaft, is now sinking an additional 100 feet, which when completed will give them a total depth of 400 feet. Besides they are stopping from the 200-foot level on a vein four feet of good grade ore. Fogelman and others are operating through the old Raine shaft, from which an enormous quantity of ore was shipped a few years ago. This set of lessors is stopping in the 225-foot level, and breaking in the neighborhood of 20 inches of \$100 ore. Drifting is in progress in this same level and the lessors push development as rapidly as possible.

Manager Dan Hanley of the Cripple Creek Enterprise Mining company, which is mining under the streets and alleys of the city of Cripple Creek, a few days ago encountered quite a flow of water in the shaft at a depth of 200 feet. Pumps are being installed, and

STATE MINING NEWS.

CHAFFEE COUNTY.

Billy Spencer brought in some ore from Wells Gulch that runs \$60 in gold. This is a new section and the ore is very promising and he says seemingly plenty of it.

Frank Bergman has very recently discovered a lead a few miles south of town that shows a pay streak of eight inches of steel galena and copper. It carries good values.

The third party of investors from Illinois is again in the city. We feel very friendly to that state and hope these people will be richly rewarded in their investments.

When we see the gold washed out of the ore when we pick up gold nuggets all over the Red-Cottonwood district, we are compelled to believe there is gold in those camps.

W. H. Covey of Whitehorn, was in the city Wednesday and reports the Chance mine as looking better than ever. He has gotten out a neat pamphlet on the resources of the Whitehorn section.

Mr. Merriville, an old timer at Victor, spent several days here recently looking over our camp. He is looking up the possibility of installing a "washer" to treat the ores in the dumps at Monarch.

The Pay Car Exploration company was organized Wednesday with a capitalization of \$60,000 shares, par value \$1.00 per share. This company expects to start a 300-foot tunnel on their property in a very short time.

A large party of Rockford men has been formed to leave next week probably on Tuesday, for Salida, Colorado, where they will inspect the holdings of the Mason Mining company. J. Fisk Little, who has been local manager of the company, will have personal charge of the excursion. F. L. Ream, the secretary, from Lostant, Ill., is to be on the train. The party will probably go over the Chicago Great Western railroad, having a private Pullman car. A stopover will be made at Colorado Springs, where the excursionists will stay at the Antlers hotel for a day, and a day will be made to the Garden of the Gods.—(Rockford Gazette).

The party above mentioned arrived in Salida at 5 o'clock Wednesday evening, and the guests of the St. Clair hotel. They will be here three or four days, and expect to make a thorough inspection of the Big Mascot mine and other valuable properties owned by the company.

Members of the party are Dr. C. E. Crawford, C. J. Kinney, H. J. Wilcox, A. C. Houston, R. R. Sherly, Jess Upson, H. L. Wilcox, H. B. Andrews, J. R. Brown and John Burgeod.—(Salida Mail).

GILPIN COUNTY.

The shipment of smelting ore and concentrates from Black Hawk to the smelters at Golden, Denver, Argo and elsewhere for the first 12 days in this month amounted to 131 cars, or an average of 13 cars per day for the actual shipping days, as there were two Sundays on which days no ore was shipped. The tonnage of these cars amounted to 2,320 tons. Not such a bad showing for the starting of the new year, and especially just after the holidays.

The New National Mining company, will next commence operations on the Horse-shoe mine, close to the Belmont in Enterprise district, below Bobtail hill. A new gasoline engine is to be placed and sinking and drifting to be begun at once.

The shaft is now 185 feet deep with a good showing of ore throughout. The company is made up of eastern capitalists of which C. W. Baldwin of Chicago is at the head. John Bruhl will have charge of the property.

Mr. Bruhl is also looking after the Bonita and Spur Daisy properties in Eureka district. They are sinking the shaft on the Bonita and have a nice body of ore in the shaft at the several levels.

They have 100 tons of concentrates on hand, but owing to the crowded condition of the Rocky Mountain Concentrator are compelled to await their turn for treatment. They will ship a car of smelting ore within a few days. At the Spur Daisy they have the shaft on the Two Sisters very nearly cleaned out, and expect to soon commence sinking.

Mr. Bruhl is also driving the Bryan tunnel in Four-Mile gulch for the Four-Mile Gulch Mining company, and has a nice body of concentrating and smelting ore in the breast of the tunnel.

At the lower National tunnel they are making good headway in driving it, and much encouraged with the outside.

The Rocky Mountain Concentrator is handling out to the full number of these days, and is giving splendid results.

Owing to the Golden smelter receiving more ore than it can handle the Saratoga was this week compelled to lay off part of their force in order to curtail their production.

Work is progressing nicely on the Lincoln and Federal lodes in Russell district. The owners feel very much encouraged with the showing made by the development work.

James Tierney this week moved a better from the Freedom to the Pierce mine. Mr. Messiter will soon have everything in shape on the latter for active development work.

One of the machinery is about placed in the new concentrator for the Lyons-Kyle group at the Tucker mine in Chase gulch.—(Observer).

LEADVILLE.

Judge J. W. Deane, manager of the Valley Leasing company, has just returned from Arizona. He has made arrangements with the Rio Grande for the construction of a switch to the new shaft on Little Ellen hill. The company gives assurance of heavy shipments which are certain to follow, as soon as the ore already opened can be moved.

The strike made by the Valley is one of the most important made on Little Ellen hill, and the fact that the railroad is to be run direct to the property is the best evidence of the amount of mineral in sight.

In the meantime development continues actively at the old shaft, which is being deepened in order to reach the lower ore horizon.

It is expected that the new Resurrection will be completed and running by the middle of the month. The first ore to be brought out the tables will be some low grade material now on the vein. This will enable the company to ascertain just what the mill may be expected to accomplish, after which shipments will commence from the mine itself.

The Ulster-Newton group on Iron hill, now under lease to E. A. Hanifan and W. O. Reynolds, is being developed in connection with the Louisville property. A plant of machinery has been placed in position and ore is being opened at the 600-foot level. Various classes of mineral are also coming from the Louisville property, and the owners expect later to drain the shaft and open the sulphide bodies at 1,000 feet. The Louisville is likely to be a heavy producer of milling ore this year, as well as high grade material.

Mining and other property belonging to Peter W. Greene was sold at sheriff's sale to the First National Bank of Leadville, assignee of the old mine. The First National Bank and Deposit bank and the amount sought to be recovered by the sale was \$34,000. The proceeds of the sale amounted to \$33,300. The Big Chief lode was sold to Percy E. Hamm for \$5,750. Mr. Hamm also bought the Horseshoe claim for \$550. The rest of the property, including Mr. Greene's interest in the Chestnut, Walnut, Iron Queen, Treasurer, Belle of Colorado and a number of other mining properties and some real estate in Pueblo and other places, was sold to Mr. Lamping as trustee for the bank, for \$26,000.

General Manager Goodwin of the Republic smelter was in the city Saturday looking after the repair work now under way. The iron work for the new furnace is now being constructed in Denver, and it is reported to have some very good ore in sight.

The strike made on the Wilson of the Free Coinage company by Jamison and partner, is greatly improving with development. The ore, when it was found in the shaft at a depth of some 35 feet from the surface, now gives over \$80 assays, and a trial shipment will be sent out in a day or two.

**BOB LEE CONSOLIDATED
APPEARED MONDAY.**
Yesterday morning the name of the new Bob Lee Cons. company appeared on the lists of the local mining stock exchange for the first time. The reorganization of this company has been completed and the stock of the old company was withdrawn and that of the new company added. No stock was sold yesterday and the quotation established was about that which has been current of late on the stock of the old company. The new company starts out with good prospects. The company has both stock and cash in its treasury. Negotiations for a lease upon the property of the company are pending, with a good prospect of being closed within a short time. With the taxes reduced to an equitable figure and a good lessee at work, the prospects for the new company should be good.

CRIPPLE CREEK SUMMARY

The properties of the Stratton estate now being operated on account of the Cripple Creek Mining and Development company, are the Abe Lincoln and the Chicago and Cripple Creek tunnel, the Zenobia, the American Eagles and the Logan. For economic reasons the plants on the Chicago tunnel and at the Logan shaft have been closed. All is finished to the Chicago tunnel from the plant of the Lincoln, and all the hoisting from the Logan workings is done through the Logan shaft. All leases on these properties are connected.

The strike is reported to be a rich one. A deal is about to be completed on the Domingo group of claims near Eureka. The lessees will be the purchasers.

The necessary cash option was deposited in the Bank of Silverton, and matters relating to the furtherance of the deal are delayed.

From J. B. Petrie, who is at present at La Veta, it is learned that a Denver company has taken hold of the Slide group of mines on the south end of Galena mountain and as soon as the trials are open in the spring supplies will be taken to the mines, houses built, and the tunnel that was started to tap the rich ore shoot on the Slide and Extension, will be driven ahead.

It is intended to increase its monthly dividends from \$35 to \$40 per share.

The Globe Mining and Reduction company, the officials of which are located in mining men, has leased the Van Fleet sampler at Goldfield for a number of years, and will let a contract for tanks and other necessary supplies this week. The company, which will make a speciality of the treatment of the low grade ores of the camp by the cyanide process, expects to commence active operations before the end of the month.

The Golden Cycle company has decided to increase its monthly dividends from three-fourths of a cent to one cent.

A group of large veins situated near mouth of Boulder ditch is being worked by Barnard and Lindsey. Some large ore bodies are showing that invite deep exploration.

The concentrators on the Marshal Ney, situated near the Gold King, and belonging to Mr. Kloster, are making good headway. The contract calls for 100 tons of ore per day.

The production from the Last Dollar for the week has already amounted to 21 cars.

Johnson & Co., leasing on the old incline shaft on the south end of the Pharmacists, sent out 30 tons of ore yesterday.

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THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

ON TORNADO PROPERTY.

Special to the Gazette.
 Cripple Creek, Jan. 21.—Clements & Osborn, leasing on the Tornado property or the Elton company, located on Raven hill, have steadily maintained that their production would increase, and that they would come when the last hole would prove to be one of the largest leases in the camp. As the property is now producing about one car load a day it seems as if their assertions will come true. As work proceeds there, conditions get brighter, and the outlook is far better than ever. Their work of raising and winning from the various levels demonstrated that the levels had been driven through ore, and that no attention was paid to prospecting between levels, as it only goes to show that they must have done this to enable them to clean up close to \$20,000 from the sale of ore in about six months time.

The big bore which is known as the Bearbridge or Elton tunnel was driven by the Nelsi-Bell division of the American Consolidated M. & M. company more than any one other property in the district, as the proposed route, as it now stands, will cut this claim from a point where it will travel 1,100 feet exactly through the one claim, and is supposed to cut the property at a depth of between 600 and 600 feet from the surface, so that if any ore is there, it will be opened up by the tunnel people. The company, it is understood, has all the treasury stock subscribed for at a fair price, which will also enable it to sink a shaft on the Last Stake claim, which is located next to the Gold Hill property at the Victoria. At present shafts have been sunk only a few feet from surface, but it is reported that a contract is already let for an additional 500 feet of sinking.

Kansas City people, who are operating the "Up-to-Date" Mining company, are doing considerable development work on their property, which is located on Sage creek, a short distance from the Fluorine and Wilcox properties on Copper mountain. This company, which now has a shaft some 350 feet in depth, commenced a short time ago drifting from the bottom level, where it is following a very strong vein which runs all the way from 3 to 4 feet in width, giving returns of very fair assays. The company has now sent up a few feet from the shaft, expects with nearly every shot now, it will run into the junction of an ore shoot that is known to cross the vein if it is working on, and which is in the immediate vicinity of its present workings.

The Sioux Falls' and Cripple Creek Mining company now has the excavation ready for the foundation of the cyanide plant, which is located on Copper mountain. The president of the company, who is here from the east, will take personal supervision of the erection of a mill, which will be commenced immediately, and the company will be in full operation with one of the electric light companies to furnish power and light for the new project. It is reported that both electric companies are now figuring on stringing their wires over the saddle between Rhyolite and Copper mountain, giving the many properties in this section power and light with which to work.

The Colorado L. M. & M. company working on the Dexter claim on Bull Hill, has now reached a depth of 360 feet with the shaft, which it is expected to continue to the 400-foot point. From there the company will crosscut in two directions. The leading company is following the vein, making its way down the shaft, but is not trying to save any ore from it. This same company, which also has a lease on the Caldonia claim on gold hill, will commence operations again the first of February, when sinking will be resumed on this property.

Last night two cars of ore containing about 57 tons, were shipped from the World's Fair claim of the Gold Bond company, which are expected to return values in the neighborhood of \$40 in gold to the ton. George Hummer, the well-known lessor on this property, expects to make a profit of \$100,000 on screenings of the first of next week.

W. W. Abbott and others, operating the Colorado City, last night finished up watering the shaft, and will now begin the work of drifting from the bottom level. A new gallows frame and hoist have been installed and it is reported that within the next few days a new shaft house will be commenced. Kelso and partner, operating through the lower Gold Sovereign shafts, are breaking ore that assays indicate will run about \$20 to the ton. Their lead is from the first level to the surface, and they now have a drift that is all ore and two feet wide, from which all ore will be sent out in a very short time.

Lagree Tillery, working on the south end of the Ben Hur property, it is reported broke into the junction of the two veins today and has opened up a fine sized body of ore of smelting grade, which is sprinkled pretty freely with galvanite.

It is rumored on the hills today that Sol Camp, late manager of the Elton company, will be offered the position of manager of the Isabella company.

Why Insure?

"Arkansas is full of bright and witty people," said Secretary George R. Brown, of the board of trade yesterday, "and in showing you this letter I think I violate no confidence." Dr. Leall of Klingeland, one of my friends, wrote, asking that the board of trade use its efforts to have the insurance companies open an agency or plant one, as they call it, in his town. The companies declined, giving me their reasons, he cause the buildings were frame and the town had no fire company to afford protection. When advised Dr. Leall and his reply you can read. The letter is a marvel of conciseness and as bright as it is brief:

"Please accept honest thanks for your recent kindness. What need could we have for fire insurance if our chicken coops were built of brick and we had a fire company to protect them."

The doctor, said Mr. Brown, "is equal to say the least." —(Arkansas Gazette)

COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

Colorado Springs, Jan. 21.—The mining stock market this morning showed increased strength. Several stocks were in active demand and prices held up strong. In the mines list C. K. & N. was the feature. Reports of the rich strike forced this stock up to 23%, a gain of three cents over yesterday's close and 500 shares were sold. El Paso remained stationary on one small sale. Gold Dollar Cons. gained fractionally but was not in great demand. Gould advanced fractionally. Isabella lost slightly on light trading.

MINES.

Stocks—	Bid.	Ask.
Acacia	\$8	9
Anderson	135	100
Argonaut	100	105
Black Bell	125	125
C. C. Cons.	125	125
C. K. & N.	23	24
Coriolanus	3	4
Diamond Pot.	215	190
El Paso	150	150
Elton Con.	35	40
Fannin R.	65	65
Findley	10	10
Gold Bullion Cons.	575	575
Golden Circle	625	625
Golden Fleece	45	45
Gold King	45	45
Gould	285	290
Jack Pot	10	10
Last Dollar	45	45
Lexington	45	45
Mabel Gibson	8	11
Mountain Anch.	11	11
Pinnacle	14	14
Pointer	14	14
Portland	1.57	1.75
Prince A.	8	8
Vindicator	95	1.03
Work	7	7

PROSPECTS.

Stocks—	Bid.	Ask.
Agnes	100	100
Anchor	100	100
Antelope	1	1
Arlon	100	100
Cadillac	100	100
C. C. Bullion	100	100
Celestine	200	200
Colfax	100	100
Commodore	100	100
Crossie	100	100
Dead Shot	100	100
De Beers	100	100
Desertine	100	100
Figaro	100	100
Gold Calf	100	100
Golden Age	100	100
Gold Hill	100	100
Gold Knob	100	100
Goldstone	100	100
Helen B.	100	100
Henretta	100	100
Hermosa	100	100
Isabella	100	100
Jean	100	100
Kev West	100	100
Kitty	100	100
Leot Con.	100	100
Lucky Man	100	100
Magic	100	100
Magnat Rock	100	100
Marion	100	100
Marquette	100	100
Merrimac	100	100
Montreal	100	100
Navaajo	100	100
Odeon	100	100
Old Gold	100	100
Ontario	100	100
Palace	100	100
Prin-Sell	100	100
Ratton	100	100
Rocky Mt.	100	100
Santa Fe	100	100
Shannon	100	100
Silver State	100	100
Sister Gold	100	100
Spar	100	100
Texia Girl	100	100
Teutonic	100	100
Xerxes	100	100
Zoe	100	100

SEPARATE SALES**MINES.**

C. K. & N.	500	at 21, 2000	at 21%
El Paso	100	23, 1000	at 23%
Mobile	100	1000	at 100%
Natral	1	100	at 100%
Nelle V.	1	100	at 100%
Pappoose	1	100	at 100%
Princ Con.	1	100	at 100%
Princes	1	100	at 100%
Progress	1	100	at 100%
Republic	1	100	at 100%
Reward	1	100	at 100%
Robert Burns	1	100	at 100%
Rose Maud	1	100	at 100%
Rose Nic.	1	100	at 100%
Sun-Melipse	1	100	at 100%
Triumph	1	100	at 100%
Twin Sisters	1	100	at 100%
Uncle Tom	1	100	at 100%
Virginia M.	1	100	at 100%
Volcano	1	100	at 100%
Wide Awake	1	100	at 100%
Zenobia	1	100	at 100%

PROSPECTS.

B. H. Ajax	2000	at 3, 2000	at 3%
Easter Bell	7000	at 23, 1000	at 23%
El Paso	100	2000	at 200%
Gold Bullion	2000	at 51, 1000	at 52%
Gould	1000	at 41	at 41%
Isabella	1000	at 285, 1000	at 285%
Pharmacist	2000	at 51	at 51%
Portland	500	at 100	at 100%

PROSPECTS.

Goldstone	6000	at .005
Old Gold	40,000	at 4%

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Open High Low Close	34%	34%	34%
do do pfd.	295	300	305
Canada South.	100	100	100
Wabash	20	20	23
do do pfd.	44	46	44
do do bonds	775	775	775
Antwerp	100	100	100
do do pfd.	35	35	34
Southw. Ry.	100	100	100
do do pfd.	77	77	77
St. L. & S. E.	735	750	775
do do pfd.	705	705	715
Tol. St. L. & W.	204	202	202
do do pfd.	45	45	45
McK. & Co.	60	60	60
do do pfd.	60	60	60
Pres. Steel Car Co.	6		